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NAVAL MANŒUVRES AT PORTSMOUTH: ARMOUR-CLAD TRAIN RETREATING OVER BRIDGE AND FIRING MINE TO CUT OFF PURSUIT.

JUBILEE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY. THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The Royal procession to Westminster Abbey next Tuesday, the 21st inst., to attend the Jubilee Thanksgiving service, will, it is understood, to all intents and purposes, be in State. Semi-State is the title given by the authorities to any great ceremony in which the Queen does not wear her State robes, or appear in the full State carriage. On the announcement that the procession was to be in semi-State, a wrong idea as to the nature of the pageant was conceived in some quarters. By not using the great State carriage and travelling in an open State carriage instead, her Majesty has purposely chosen an arrangement by which her people will be the better enabled to see her. If her Majesty had occupied the grand State carriage, no one would have been able to catch a glimpse of her beyond the first-floor of the houses along the route, and even those who did see her would have only a momentary glance, as the carriage has a large roof and emblazoned panels. Her Majesty therefore decided that the open carriage should be used.

As finally enlarged, the programme of the Thanksgiving service includes three carriage processions; but the most interesting departure is that by which her Majesty's guard of honour will be composed of the male members of her own Royal house and foreign Princes related by marriage. Most significant and satisfactory, moreover, is the circumstance that at the very outset of the processional part of the proceedings, the Queen will, it is understood, throw aside every mark which has been associated with her period of mourning. On emerging from Buckingham Palace her Majesty will use the Grand State exit.

The following official details were sanctioned by her Majesty on Monday, having been sent to Balmoral for the purpose:—Half-an-hour is allowed for each procession of carriages to cover the distance between Buckingham Palace and Westminster Abbey, via Constitution-hill, Piccadilly, Regent-street, Pall-mall East, Cockspur-street, Northumberland-avenue, Thames Embankment, and Bridge-road. A quarter of an hour will elapse between the departure of each cortege.

The first procession, which will start at 10.30, will be composed of carriages drawn by bay horses, and will set out from the Buckingham Palace Hotel, driving into the processional highway at Buckingham-gate. The first carriages will include the Indian Princes, who are the guests of the Queen, with their large suites; and the Queen of Hawaii, with her attendants; while succeeding carriages will contain the following members of European Royal families, with their suites:—Princess Francis and Alexander of Teck, Princess Feodora of Saxe-Meiningen, Prince Albert and Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Alexandra of Hesse, Princesses Marie Victoria and Alexandra of Edinburgh, Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. On arriving at the Abbey, this procession will be received by the Vice-Chamberlain and officials of the Lord Chamberlain's department, who will marshal the party according to order of precedence, and conduct the several members to their seats in the choir; Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., and Major Bigge, C.B., having charge.

At 10.45 another grand carriage procession will set forth. This will consist of fifteen carriages, each horsed with four bays, with State trappings. This will start from Buckingham Palace, where the Royal and illustrious persons forming it will have previously assembled. Among them will be the King of Denmark, King of the Belgians, King of Saxony, King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Crown Prince of Portugal, the Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Prince of Greece, Prince George of Greece, the Crown Princess of Austria, and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with the aides-de-camp, equerries, Court officials, and Gentlemen-in-Waiting to each of the Royal personages. On reaching the Abbey at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, these Royal and representative visitors will be received by the Lord High Chamberlain's officials, and conducted to places within the altar rails, or sacristy, sixteen being seated on each side.

There will then be an interval of half an hour, during which the chief procession will be formed ready to emerge to the public view through the grand gates of Buckingham Palace, which have not been used since the Prince Consort's death. The Queen's procession will consist of eleven carriages, the six preceding her Majesty being State equipages, with bay and black horses, in gold-mounted harness. As will be the case with all the other carriages, that which the Queen will occupy will be open. Her Majesty's carriage will be drawn by eight cream-coloured ponies.

Subjoined is the official detail of the Queen's procession, marshalled by the Master of the Horse:—

The first, second, third, fourth, and fifth carriages will bear the Great Officers of State and Ladies of the Queen's Bed-chamber, among them being the Lord Chamberlain, Lord Steward, Gold Stick-in-Waiting, &c.

The sixth carriage—which, with those that will follow, will be horsed and caparisoned with more splendour than those preceding—will contain Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.

Seventh carriage: Princess Sophia of Prussia, Princess Irene of Hesse, Princess Victoria of Prussia, and Princess Louise of Battenberg.

Eighth carriage: Princesses Maud, Victoria, and Louise of Wales, and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth of Russia.

Ninth carriage: The Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, Princess William of Prussia, Duchess of Albany, and Duchess of Connaught.

Tenth carriage: Princess Christian, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, and the Duchess of Edinburgh.

Eleventh carriage (the Queen's): Crown Princess of Germany, Princess of Wales.

THE QUEEN.

Between the tenth carriage and the Queen's equipage there will be kept a sufficient space to allow of the Mounted Guard of Honour of Royal Princes, who will ride in the following order, three abreast:—

Duke of Connaught	Prince of Wales.	Duke of Edinburgh.
Prince Christian.	Crown Prince of Germany.	Grand Duke of Hesse.

THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE.

Prince Henry of Battenberg.	The Duke of Cambridge.	The Marquis of Lorne.
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Grand Duke Serge of Russia.	Prince Albert Victor of Wales.	Prince William of Prussia.
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Prince Henry of Prussia.	Prince George of Wales.	Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse.
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Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen.	Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein.	Prince Louis of Battenberg.
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These will be followed by aides-de-camp and notables of the Household on horseback, a field officer's escort of the Life Guards, and a detachment of the native Indian Cavalry. The Duke of Cambridge will ride alongside of the Queen's carriage, and the headquarters staff of the War Office will ride three abreast, immediately in front of the first carriage of the Royal procession.

THE THANKSGIVING CEREMONY.

The Women of the Bed-chamber, Maids of Honour, the Controller of the Household, the Treasurer of the Household, the Vice-Chamberlain, and all other officers not previously mentioned in the procession will be in attendance at the Abbey at a quarter to twelve o'clock, when the Queen arrives. Her Majesty's approach will be announced by a fanfare of trumpets and by the appearance of the Heralds, who will wear State robes. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, and the Dean of Westminster in full canonical robes will receive her Majesty, and will precede the procession up the nave of the sacristy, the Queen stopping under the lantern and ascending the dais there erected.

The following is the order of the Abbey procession:—

Heralds.	Ushers.
Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department.	Garret King-at-Arms.
Lord Steward.	Lord Chamberlain.
Procession of Princes	
(Three abreast, the two lines nearest the Queen being composed of the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh, Prince Christian, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the Grand Duke of Hesse).	
THE QUEEN.	
Master of the Horse.	Mistress of the Robes.
The Princesses, in the following order, two by two:—	
Crown Princess of Germany.	Princess of Wales.
Princess Christian.	Marchioness of Lorne.
Princess Beatrice.	Duchess of Edinburgh.
Princess William of Prussia.	Princess of Saxe-Meiningen.
Duchess of Connaught.	Duchess of Albany.
Princess Louise of Wales.	Princess Elizabeth of Russia.
Princess Maud of Wales.	Princess Victoria of Wales.
Princess Victoria of Prussia.	Princess Louise of Battenberg.
Princess Sophie of Prussia.	Princess Irene of Hesse.
Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.	Prince Alfred of Edinburgh.

The Women of the Bed-chamber, the Ladies-in-Waiting, &c., will close the procession, with the Captains of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard, whose corps will be posted at different points in the Abbey.

All the members of the Royal family will be seated on the dais immediately outside the altar rails.

The disposition of seats within the Abbey is officially made as under:—

South Transept.—Ground floor.—Lord Chancellor, in State robes, 510 Peers and Peersesses, Lord Lieutenants of counties, and Diplomatic Corps, 132 seats. First floor gallery.—Diplomatic Corps, 174 seats; Judges and Law, 321 seats. Queen's gallery.—specially invited persons, 140 seats; Queen's household, 145 seats. Second floor gallery.—253 seats.

North Transept.—Ground floor.—The Speaker, in his robes, with mace, and 600 Members of Parliament and wives. First floor.—Members of the House of Commons and Nonconformists, 329 seats; miscellaneous, 282 seats. Second floor.—253 seats. Sacristy galleries (2)—clergy, 263 seats; ditto, 260 seats.

The Nave.—South side. Ground floor.—Army, Navy, and Civil Service, 457 seats; Metropolitan Board of Works, 25 seats; Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 12 seats; burgesses of Westminster, 20 seats. Mezzanine south gallery.—300 seats. First floor, 620 seats; chorus, 145 seats; India, 177 seats. North side. Ground floor.—Army, Navy, and Civil Service, 368 seats; high sheriffs, 70 seats; City of London, 100 seats. Mezzanine north gallery.—300 seats. First floor, 620 seats; chorus, 145 seats; colonies, 160 seats; miscellaneous, 100 seats.

West Galleries (over entrance door).—Ground floor, 300 seats; first floor, 290 seats; second floor, 353 seats. The triforium seats, above all, will accommodate over 1000 persons.

The seats in this list are exclusive of those which will be reserved for the Royal family and the foreign Royal personages, who will have places under the lantern and within the altar rails. The Lord Chamberlain has thus been enabled to invite over 9000 persons, allowing a space of 19 in. for each seat.

After the March by Handel, which will play the procession up the Abbey, the service will commence. The service itself is for the occasion, according to the form passed by her Majesty in Council.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will commence by asking a blessing upon the Queen. The "Te Deum Laudamus" will then be sung by the choir to the music composed by the late Prince Consort, which has been selected by the Queen for the purpose. The Lord's Prayer will follow; and then will be intoned the Responses, which have been adapted to the occasion by some slight alterations. After this will be offered the three special prayers which the clergy throughout the United Kingdom have been directed to use in their several churches on the Jubilee day.

Then will be sung the people's prayer, "Exaudi Te Dominus," to the 5th Gregorian Tone, arranged by Dr. Bridge, with the accompaniment of the band of brass instruments. The special lesson for the day (1st Epistle of Peter, c. 2, vv. 6-18) will be read by the Dean of Westminster, who will advance to the altar-rails for the purpose. This will be followed by the anthem composed by Dr. Bridge for the occasion, which was performed before the Queen at Windsor in January last, and which her Majesty was pleased to appoint as her Jubilee Anthem. The words are "Blessed be the Lord thy God, who delighted in thee, to set thee on His throne to be King." Then will come the chorale "Gotha," composed by the Prince Consort, "Because thy God loved Israel, therefore made He thee king to do judgment and justice." The National Anthem will be introduced in the rests of the grand anthem, which is of more than ordinary length. Two more special prayers for the defence of faith, the spiritual welfare of the kingdom, and for peace and love, will lead up to the Benediction, which will be pronounced by the Archbishop.

The Queen will then leave to return to Buckingham Palace, and as the Officers of State marshal and lead the Royal family and Royal visitors out of the Abbey, Mendelssohn's March from "Athalia," by the special desire of the Queen, will be played until the last member of the Royal procession has left the Abbey. Dr. Bridge will then play selections of sacred music while the rest of the congregation is dispersing.

On the return the same order of procession will be observed as upon the arrival, with the exception that her Majesty's will be the first of the three processions, returning to Buckingham Palace via Parliament-street, Whitehall, Cockspur-street, Pall-mall, and St. James's-street, to Piccadilly. Guards of honour will be mounted both at Buckingham Palace and at Westminster Abbey and at special points along the route, which will be lined by her Majesty's forces.

By the Queen's special permission, the grand Thanksgiving service on the 21st inst., in Westminster Abbey, will be repeated on the following day, Wednesday, June 22. The service will commence at three o'clock, and will be the same as on the Jubilee day, both in prayer and music. It will be held for the benefit of London hospitals. One-third of the proceeds will be given to the Hospital Sunday Fund, which this year will lose the annual collection in the Abbey; one-third to Westminster Hospital; and the remaining third will be divided between the Hospital Saturday Fund and the Western Dispensary. After the Jubilee service, Dr. Bridge will play an organ sonata; Madame Nordica will sing, "Let the Bright Seraphim," and Handel's "Coronation Anthem" and the "Hallelujah Chorus" will be sung. The service will conclude with the National Anthem, in which everyone present is asked to join. Tickets of admission will be confined to those who, at the time of application, contribute £1, 10s., 5s., or 2s. 6d. for each ticket, according to the portion of the building in which they wish to have seats assigned them. All tickets will be issued by the secretary of Westminster Hospital, S.W.

Police orders have been issued suspending the general vehicular traffic in and near the route of the Royal procession on the morning of Jubilee day, as well as during the illuminations in the evening. In addition to the troops and volunteers who will guard the line of route, about six thousand policemen will be on duty.

The Queen has decided to signalise her Jubilee by granting an amnesty to certain classes of naval and military offenders, and accordingly, on the 21st inst., all those who are now undergoing imprisonment for desertion, fraudulent enlistment, absence without leave, or false answer on attestation, unaccompanied by any other offence, will be released.

ROYAL PAGEANTS IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

The approaching Jubilee Thanksgiving ceremony in Westminster Abbey reminds us of the many Royal Pageants which have been witnessed, from time immemorial, in this venerable edifice. Indeed, it may be remembered that one of the very first events in the Abbey of which there is any certain record was the coronation of William the Conqueror. On this occasion the Norman Monarch entered the Abbey "attended by two hundred and sixty of his warlike chiefs, by many priests and monks, and a considerable number of the English who had been gained over to act a part in the pageantry." Great festivities attended the crowning of Matilda, wife of Henry I.; and we are told that "never since the Battle of Hastings had there been such a joyous day as when Queen Maud was crowned in the Abbey and feasted in the Great Hall." With the coronation of Richard I. we have the first detailed account of the ceremonial, writes the late Dean Stanley in his "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey," as continued to be celebrated. Much alarm was caused during the ceremony by the appearance of a bat, "in the middle and bright part of the day," fluttering through the church, and especially round the King's throne. Another evil augury was the peal of bells at the last hour of the day, without any agreement or knowledge of the ministers of the Abbey. Similarly, at the coronation of Henry V., in 1413, the ceremony was interrupted by a terrible thunder-storm, which was supposed "to predict the conflagration of Norwich, Gloucester, and other cities during the ensuing summer." Speaking of the coronation pageant of Richard III., Dean Stanley thus writes:—"He went with the usual ceremony to the Abbey. The lofty platform, high above the altar, the strange appearance of the King and Queen, as they sat stripped from the waist upwards, to be anointed, the Dukes around the King, the Bishops and ladies around the Queen—the train of the Queen borne by Margaret of Richmond—were incidents long remembered." Shakespeare, in his Henry VIII., makes one of the three gentlemen who happened to meet in "a street in Westminster" describe the pageants of a Coronation:—"The new stream of lords and ladies, having brought the Queen to a prepared place in the choir, fell off a distance from her; while her Grace sat down to rest a while, some half an hour or so, in a rich chair of State, opposing freely the beauty of her person to the people." Charles I. had no procession to the Abbey on his coronation; but that of Charles II. was celebrated with all the splendour which the enthusiasm of the Restoration could devise. In short, to quote the words of Clarendon, "The ceremony was done with the greatest solemnity and glory that ever had been seen in that kingdom." Among the incidental anecdotes connected with the event, it is related how the Earls of Ossory and Northumberland quarrelled as to the right of carrying the insignia "as they sat at a table at Westminster Hall." Pepys, in his Diary, under the date of April 22, 1662, relates an amusing account of his visit to the Abbey at the coronation of Charles II.:—"About four I rose, and with much ado did get up into a great scaffold, across the north end of the Abbey, where, with a great deal of patience, I sat from past four till eleven, before the King came. And a great pleasure it was to see the Abbey raised in the middle, all covered with red, and a throne and foot-stool on the top of it. And all the officers of all kinds, so much as the very fiddlers, in red vests." Sandford, in his "History of the Coronation of James II.," has given an elaborate account of the ceremony observed in the Abbey; and it appears that more than "a hundred thousand pounds were laid out in dressing the Queen." The service in the Abbey was followed by a stately banquet in the Hall, "the banquet by brilliant fireworks, and the fireworks by much bad poetry." The coronation of Queen Anne took place on St. George's Day, and the Queen was carried, owing to her gout, from St. James's to the Abbey. Coming to the coronation of George I., it may be noted that anything like pageantry was irksome to this Monarch. Indeed, we are informed how he rudely repulsed Dean Atterbury's ceremonious offer of the canopy and chair of State, and was indifferent to the conventional forms used on such occasions. On the other hand, the coronation of George II. was performed with every mark of pomp and magnificence that could be contrived.

At the coronation of King George III. and Queen Charlotte, which took place on Sept. 22 in the year 1761, the Abbey was filled with galleries erected for the occasion. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for this year we find a long account of the ceremony, from which we quote the subjoined paragraph:—"About half an hour after one, their Majesties entered the Abbey, and went to their seats on the east side of the throne. The Archbishop of Canterbury made the recognition, and then their Majesties made their first oblation, and took their seats on the south side of the altar. The Litany began, during which the regalia were severally presented on the altar, and the great officers retired to their seats." The following story is interesting as illustrating the religious feelings of George III.:—"When the King approached the communion-table, in order to receive the sacrament, he inquired of the Archbishop whether he should not lay aside his crown? The Archbishop asked the Bishop of Rochester; but neither of them could say what had been the usual form. The King, determined within himself that humility best became such a solemn act of devotion, took off his crown and laid it aside during the administration." On July 19, 1821, George IV. was crowned with much ceremony at the Abbey, the cost of which is said to have exceeded £268,000. It has been commemorated in one of the most costly works of pictorial art ever produced—the "Illustrated History of the Coronation of George IV.," by Sir George Naylor. The Royal procession, headed by the "King's Herb-woman with her six maids," scattering flowers along the raised and carpeted platform, proceeded to the Abbey church, where the King was crowned. It is worthy of note that the coronation of William IV. and Queen Adelaide was celebrated with the utmost economy, costing only £37,000; and from Mr. Raikes's "journal" we quote the following extract:—"The Queen was so anxious that no expense should be incurred on her account that she would not permit either the purchase or the hire of a crown from Rundell's for herself, but ordered that it should be composed of her own jewels and made up at her own expense." At the coronation of her Majesty Queen Victoria, temporary reception apartments were erected at the great western entrance to the Abbey; the nave being fitted with galleries and seats for spectators. According to Mr. Timbs, in his "Curiosities of London," the Peers were seated in the north transept, and the Peersesses, south; the House of Commons in a gallery over the altar, and the orchestra of four hundred performers in front of the organ. At the intersection of the choir and transepts was the theatre, or pulpitum, covered with rich carpets and cloth of gold, in the centre of which, upon a raised platform, stood the chair of homage. Of the many accounts given of this eventful scene, we may quote an extract from Lady Clementina Davies's "Recollections of Society," wherein she says:—"I was present at Queen Victoria's coronation. When she knelt, and the crown was placed on her brow, a ray of sunshine fell on her face; the day had been dull, but the sunlight on the diamonds made a kind of halo round her head."

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Bright and beautiful summer weather promises well for the Royal Jubilee celebration next Tuesday, when the Lords and Commons are to be represented at the grandly impressive Thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey by Baron Halsbury, as Lord Chancellor, and the Right Honourable Arthur Wellesley Peel, as Speaker, in their State robes. The Home Secretary's statement on Tuesday last of her Majesty's gracious wish that the Speaker should represent her faithful Commons at this Imperial ceremonial afforded satisfaction to all save the extremely irreconcilable section of Mr. Parnell's Home Rule party, to judge from the churlish utterance of Mr. T. M. Healy, who intimated agreement with a previously expressed opinion of Mr. Dillon in favour of sitting on Jubilee Day to consider fresh amendments to the Irish Crimes Bill. Such remarks are as impolitic as they are ungracious. It is obviously expedient that Irish members, if they would hasten the extension of a large and full measure of local self-government to Ireland, should abandon the disaffected demeanour cultivated by many of them, and should show ungrudging loyalty to her Majesty the Queen, who has at heart the welfare and happiness of all classes and races within her realm.

Speaking for the vast and overwhelming majority of the Commons, one may truly say they are entering with the heartiest feeling of loyalty and warm attachment to the Queen into the Royal Jubilee commemoration. For the comfort of members, an awning will cover the route from Westminster Hall to the North Transept of the Abbey; the Peers are to have a similarly covered way; and within the venerable fane itself, transformed beyond recognition through the medium of the £17,000 voted by Parliament, the Lords and Peers with the Lord Chancellor will find seats on the floor of the South Transept, facing the Speaker with the Commons and Ladies, who are to be accommodated on the floor of the North Transept. It fine, with its imposing assemblage of Legislators and Ministers of State, Indian Princes and Colonial magnates, and representative men of all grades, crowned by the presence of the Queen and the Royal family and the Sovereigns or Princes and Princesses of other European Powers, the coming Royal Jubilee Thanksgiving service in Westminster Abbey will assuredly be worthy an occasion of great historical and Imperial import.

The Lord Chancellor—who must be a lover of humour, so freely does laughter dimple his square, good-humoured visage at the slightest quip of the Prime Minister—might well, in the lovely June sunshine of the Ascot Cup Day, have pleaded a Charles-Lamb-like excuse for the longer Whitsuntide holiday Peers enjoyed than the Commons. "If your Ludships," the noble Lord might say, "adjourned a day earlier, your Ludships made amends by meeting three days later than the Lower House." Though Peers sat but twenty minutes upon reassembling on the Ninth of June, business being of local importance merely, they made up for it on the Tenth by sitting no less than two hours and a quarter. The Earl of Carnarvon, personification of all the virtues though he may be, is not averse now and again to peck in bird-like fashion at Ministers on the bench below him. But he kept himself well in restraint on this occasion. In answer to the query chirruped by his Lordship, the Marquis of Salisbury frankly said, in his "high State policy" manner, that a convention had been concluded with Turkey whereby her Majesty's Government agreed to evacuate Egypt in three years if the condition of the country warranted that step, it being provided that we should have the right to reoccupy Egypt with troops if necessary, and that the Porte should also have the option of sending forces likewise. The Tithe Rent-Charge Bill was then further amended at the instigation of Lord Salisbury, against whom Lord Brabourne girded his loins in vain.

Resplendent in silken garments and head-gear of rainbow hues, the Indian notabilities who on Monday viewed the goodly gathering of Peers from the vantage coign of a balcony and from the space in front of the Throne shone brilliantly by contrast with the generally sombre attire of their Lordships, but few of whom wore the white waistcoat and drab hat of summer. Black, monotonous black, was still the prevailing colour, as the Maharajah of Kooch-Behar may have been surprised to note, thoroughly English though he be in his tastes and sympathies. There is seldom now so large an assemblage of the Peers as there was on Monday. Lord Cross, standing at the rail that separates the House proper from the passage in front of the Throne, was, accordingly, able to point out to one Indian Prince in refreshingly cool-looking costume, the several notabilities whose names must be familiar in India: Lord Salisbury smilingly stimulating Lord Cranbrook (festive in white waistcoat) and beaming Lord Halsbury (in wig and gown) to suppressed laughter as they sat near him on the front Ministerial bench, the cares, anxieties, and responsibilities of which appeared to rest heavily on the slender shoulders of precise and neat little Earl Cadogan; Lord Rosebery vindicating the smartness of the front Opposition bench by wearing a flower in his button-hole and by his habitually spruce attire, whereas Earl Granville, Lord Spencer, Lord Herschell, and Lord Kimberley seemed wrapt in grave and solemn covetousness of the seats of Ministers whom they with jealousy scanned across the table, at which the Duke of Buckingham presided as Chairman of Committees, in place of the late cherubic Earl of Redesdale.

His Grace was presiding, in his accustomed prompt and businesslike manner, over the deliberations in Committee on the Ministerial Irish Land Bill, the humanitarian principle of which Lord Fitzgerald sought, with generous eloquence, to extend. Not without bearing upon the deplorable proceedings at Bodyke, it may be, was Lord Salisbury's emphatic declaration that the "essence" of the measure "is to prevent harsh and unreasonable evictions." The liveliest feature of the discussion was the rather heated and emphatic rebuke the Earl of Northbrook, as a "Liberal Unionist" Peer, felt it incumbent upon him to inflict on his former colleague, Lord Kimberley, for "putting every difficulty in the way of the Government"—a gratuitous accusation, which was promptly refuted, with equal vivacity and sounder logic, by Lord Herschell in his smartest manner, to the ill-disguised enjoyment of the Premier, who—a keen debater himself—hugely relishes the spectacle of a brother Peer encountering a foeman worthy of his steel. In the end, the Bill passed the ordeal of Committee; and Earl Cadogan, who had been zealously aided throughout by Lord Ashbourne, said the report should be taken on the First of July. It may be remarked that on Tuesday Earl Cadogan was not in a position to inform Lord Carnarvon when the unhappy lawlessness at Bodyke would terminate.

Mr. W. H. Smith on the Tenth of June took the bold step likely to remove the deadlock occasioned by the protracted disputing of the passage of the Irish Crimes Bill through Committee. The First Lord of the Treasury, after a tough fight, secured the adoption of a resolution, the gist of which is contained in the first sentence:—"That, at ten o'clock p.m. on Friday, the 17th day of June, if the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill be not previously reported from the Committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall put forthwith the question or questions on any amendment or motion already

proposed from the Chair." At the previous sitting, Mr. Balfour had wisely removed the clause changing the venue of trial under the Act to England, substituting an amendment in favour of trial by a Commission of Judges in Ireland. In view of this concession to the Opposition, Mr. Gladstone may justly have felt emboldened on the Friday in counselling the Government to strike out the combination clauses, and make the Bill temporary in its operation, if they wished to facilitate the passing of the measure. Mr. Parnell, on his side, moved an amendment adverse to Mr. Smith's resolution, but only to be defeated by a majority of 125. It was not until two o'clock on Saturday morning that the drastic motion of the Leader of the House (who had again to put the Closure in force) was sanctioned by the large majority of 152—245 against 93. And it was near dawn before the determined band of Irish members would allow the House to adjourn—and even then they did not relax their opposition till "coerced" by the stern application of the Closure rod, the sparing of which, Mr. Smith evidently holds, would utterly spoil the Irish "bhoys." It would be wearisome to detail how, during the present week, the Parnellites have steadfastly, nevertheless, carried on their "Plan of Campaign" in the Commons. It should be added that on Tuesday Mr. Smith found himself in the comparatively novel position of being in a minority. The right hon. gentleman, backing Mr. Courtney as Chairman of Committees, opposed Sir Henry James's motion that the Manchester Ship Canal Bill be reported on the Twenty-fourth of June; but Sir Henry James carried his point by 243 against 82—a majority of 161.

THE CHILDREN'S CELEBRATION IN HYDE PARK.

The selection and organisation of the body of children to be present in Hyde Park on June 22 have been dealt with by the Rev. Mr. Diggle, Chairman of the London School Board, in the most painstaking manner possible. Not only will the children be under the care and protection of their own teachers, but they will also be accompanied by their school visitors. Each separate body of 2500 will be specially directed to its own particular tent, and each child will carry a badge, marked not only with the number of its tent, but containing a description of its school, and also its name and address in full. Thus, so far as certainty is attainable, the children will be amply cared for, and all chance of straying will be avoided. The body of more than 10,000 children from the south side of London will assemble in St. James's Park at about twelve o'clock, and will march past Buckingham Palace, up Constitution-hill, on to their allotted play-ground in Hyde Park. The children from the other side of London will assemble in Regent's Park, and proceed thence to their destination. On arriving at the ground in Hyde Park each body of 2500 children and 250 teachers will proceed to its own tent, where the rations will be served out under the superintendence of Messrs. Spiers and Pond, the contractors. Each child will receive its rations in a paper bag, of which the contents (meat-pie, square of cake, bun, and orange) will be consumed during the hours spent on the ground. Lemonade, ginger-beer, and milk will be supplied as required in each tent. Various entertainments, suitable to the ages of the children, will be provided. The bands performing during the afternoon will be two of the Foot Guards, two of the Horse Guards, the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers. A 36 ft. pathway, perfectly level throughout, will be provided for her Majesty's route. It will be railed off with a scarlet cord, supported by blue wooden posts. After the ceremonial presentation of the memorial cups, and the performance of several loyal airs, her Majesty will resume her journey to Paddington, and "God save the Queen" will then be once more played; shortly afterwards the children will be marshalled to take their departure.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

The British and Indian military forces in the parts of Upper Burma east of the Irrawaddy river, beyond the Yoma mountain range, and across the valley of the Sittang, are now employed in protecting the friendly Shan tribes and their Tsawbwas or local chiefs, in putting down some turbulent aggressors on their peaceful neighbours, and in repressing the predatory excursions of marauding "dacoits." Several regiments of the Bombay army, forming part of the forces engaged in this service, have distinguished themselves not less than the Bengal and Madras troops in the pursuit of the dacoits, and in other operations required for the settlement of the country. We are indebted to Lieutenant E. R. Penrose, of the 23rd Bombay Light Infantry, for sending us the Sketches presented this week. They were taken, in the latter weeks of March, at Pouk, in the Yan country, which we suppose to be in the highlands of the Pong Loung, between the Sittang and the Salween, towards the Siamese frontier. "Yan," or "Yen," is the name given by the Shans, the dominant race in these provinces tributary to Burma, to the Karen people, who were described by Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Macmahon in an interesting book ten years ago. They are quiet and unwarlike, and have seemed capable of instruction under the missionary influence of Dr. Wade and Dr. Mason since 1832; those in the plains have become a good deal mixed up with the Shans, and have adopted the Buddhist religion. The whole population of Karennee is estimated at 216,000, including the Kayas or Red Karens, who seem to be of different race. Some of the "Yans" have been enlisted as irregular troops; and the evening parade of these, held in the "Kyoung" of the "Phoongyes" or Buddhist monks, at Pouk, is shown in one of the Sketches. Another Sketch is that of a race between women carrying water-pitchers, got up for the amusement of the troops at Alégan. The village people were most friendly with the sepoys from Bombay, and mourned greatly at their departure, in the middle of April, to a station that would be more healthy during the summer heats and rains.

The Board of Trade have awarded their silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Patrick Picot, coastguard-boatman at Scrabster, in acknowledgment of his gallant services at the wrecks of the Flower of Olrig and the James in Murkle Bay on March 31 last.

The growth of prices for seats to see Royal processions in London is noted in extant works on coronations. In Edward the First's time a farthing was given. On the accession of Richard II. the price had risen to a penny. From Henry V.'s coronation to Henry VII.'s the sum asked was twopence, or half of a grosus, or groat. A whole groat was charged in Henry VIII.'s day, and until the time of Elizabeth, when a teston, or tester, or sixpence was charged. A shilling was given to view the coronation procession of James I.; half-a-crown was the recognised figure in Charles II.'s time. A crown was paid in William III.'s day. Half-a-guinea was given at George II.'s coronation; and curiosity was considered to have risen to an amazing height when in some houses ten guineas, and in ordinary houses five guineas, was given to view the procession at George the Fourth's coronation.

NAVAL MANŒUVRES AT PORTSMOUTH.

On Saturday last, by invitation from the Admiralty, a party of about three hundred gentlemen, mostly members of the House of Commons, went to Portsmouth to visit the dockyard, and to witness a series of manœuvres, under the superintendence of Captain Compton Domville, of H.M.S. Excellent. These were intended to illustrate the landing of a naval brigade under cover of the guns of a squadron of men-of-war, in the face of an enemy on a hostile coast. The defenders occupied a strong position on the western shore of Whale Island, which rises with a steep slope from the sea. They consisted of 200 men, under the command of Lieutenant Daubeney, with eight 9-pounder field-pieces, assisted by an armoured train, in charge of Lieutenant Eustace, protected with steel plates and sand-bags, and mounting two 6-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns. In the shoal water opposite the beach were submarine mines, electrically connected with the shore, to blow up the enemy's boats when they attempted to land. To the northward in the direction of Porchester Castle, about a mile distant, lay four gun-boats at anchor, the Pike, Kite, Skylark, and Blazer, under the command of Lieutenant Colmore. These gun-boats, mounting 64-pounders, were to shell out the defenders' position previous to the disembarkation of the landing party of 600 men, held in readiness closer to the beach in nine pulling-launches, with 7-pounder field-pieces. A heavy cannonade, commenced from the gun-boats, was replied to by the defenders' 9-pounders from the embrasures of the buildings representing their earthwork batteries, and by a company of sharpshooters lining the western cliffs of the island. The launches pushed in towards the beach, at the same time opening with their boats' guns and rifles. In another minute the boats were aground; the leading companies sprang into the water, formed up immediately, and rushed the heights, driving back the defenders in skirmishing order. The field-pieces were planted on the brow in a short time, and opened fire on the defenders, who now retreated to a fresh position. The armoured train then came into action, and the defenders made a stubborn stand, until a brisk fusillade from rifles and machine-guns was opened on their right flank by a party landed from the gun-boats on the north side of the island, under Lieutenant Jellicoe, who pressed forward, endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the defenders, and perhaps capture the armoured train. Dismounting their guns, the defenders took the train, and steamed away in the direction of the viaduct. Springing to their feet, the invaders fixed their sword bayonets, and with a cheer heard above the din of firing, charged across the battle-field. They were not quick enough; for the armoured train had reached the viaduct, and, steaming across it to a safe distance, blew up the end of it nearest their baffled assailants, rendering further pursuit impossible. This destruction of the viaduct was effected by the explosion of mines placed in the mud in proximity to the ends of the railway, but at such a distance as to be harmless, the mines being discharged electrically. "Cease fire" having sounded, the whole force reassembled on the parade-ground and marched past the saluting point, by batteries and columns of companies, headed by the band. Returning to the dockyard, the visitors next embarked on board three of the harbour tugs, for the purpose of witnessing operations by the Torpedo Training School, directed by Captain Long and Lieutenant Gladstone; after which they turned about and proceeded to Spithead. Outside Blockhouse Fort, at the entrance to the harbour, a torpedo flotilla, of ten first-class boats, representing the various types turned out by the firms of Messrs. White, Thornycroft, and Yarrow, came round the tugs. After various evolutions had been gone through, the tugs steamed back into harbour, and the party, disembarking at the jetty, returned to London.

VOLUNTEERS AT THE RIDING-SCHOOL.

In these days of military innovations, the expedient of occasionally mounting a portion of an infantry regiment has found some favour, and many soldiers of the line are learning to ride. This practice is extending to Volunteer Corps; and the 13th Middlesex (Queen's Westminster), composed mainly of gentlemen belonging to different branches of the profession of Artist, have made arrangements for instruction at the Cavalry Barracks in Albert-street, Regent's Park, a locality convenient for the residences of many of the members. One of them furnishes our Sketches of various incidents attending the course of training, which will be interesting to all who have, at any time of their lives, cultivated this accomplishment, and especially to those who know the peculiarity of "a military seat" on horseback. Military instructors are rather addicted to satirical censure of the awkward novices, who are obliged to take it good-humouredly, and to obey with prompt alacrity the orders they receive, under penalty in this case of serious disgrace. A slow and heavy man, finding it difficult to mount without the aid of stirrups, may be advised to "bring a ladder with him next time"; and one who has got up, somewhat frightened at his position, forgetting to turn his toes in, which is indispensable to security, may have his legs forcibly wrenched into proper form by the rough hands of the riding-master seizing his boots in an unceremonious manner. It requires both care and practice to gain the just balance of the body, and the continued rhythmic movement of the limbs and back, in harmony with the horse's steps, by which the trotting pace becomes tolerable and even agreeable to the rider. Galloping to a leap is, perhaps, a still more trying performance; and we observe that, in one instance, where this attempt proved a manifest failure, while the rider's knee came in for a smart rub against the side-post, "the case was dismissed with costs." After such an ordeal, refreshments in the non-commissioned officers' mess-room will not be grudged; and "the King drinks to Hamlet" as in the interval of a fencing-match at the Court of Denmark.

On Sunday morning the new extension-line of the London Street Tramways Company from Kentish Town to the Duke of St. Albans, at the foot of West-hill, Highgate, was opened for traffic. There were many passengers throughout the day.

A deputation of Italian residents in London waited upon the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, at Stafford House, on the 10th inst., and presented them with two gold medals struck in commemoration of the landing of Garibaldi at Marsala.

Mr. John Rose, of the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed a member of the Council of Legal Education, and Mr. Edwyn Jones, of the South-Eastern Circuit, a member of the Committee of Management of the Bar Library, on behalf of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, in place of the late Mr. Jolliffe.

The whole of the buildings in St. Martin's-le-Grand, King Edward-street, and Bull-and-Mouth-street, required for the enlargement of the General Post Office, having now been acquired, the removal of them has been commenced. Bull-and-Mouth-street will now be entirely closed and eventually built upon by the Post Office authorities. The cost of the new building, consisting of six floors, is estimated at £125,000, exclusive of the cost of the site.





LADIES' PITCHER RACE AT ALEGAN, UPPER BURMAH.



CAPTAIN EYRE'S IRREGULARS: EVENING PARADE IN THE PHOONGYE KYOUNG, AT POUK, YAN COUNTRY.

WITH OUR TROOPS IN BURMAH.

SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT E. R. PENROSE, 23RD BOMBAY LIGHT INFANTRY.

LONDON IN LEAF.

Will no one speak up and say a kindly word for poor old London? May we not allow bygones to be bygones, forget our dreary pilgrimage from damp to fog, from frost to east wind, from mud to gloom, from gloom to depressing darkness, now that our familiar dwelling-place has literally turned "over a new leaf," now that the lilacs and laburnums, the pink and white may, the rhododendrons, and the deep purple iris are with us, now that every square and park and garden-plot are full of flower and tender foliage, now that this despoiled, suicidal, cut-throat London has put on glorious apparel and become in the eyes of nations assembled for our holiday time emphatically the most beautiful city in the world! We have been pessimists too long; let us take a turn at optimism for a change. There is no need to take our countless visitors to the fir-groves and coppices of Ascot, to the land of golden gorse and hazy heath; no need to drive them off when Sunday comes to the chesnut avenues of Bushey, the sylvan delights of Richmond, the rhododendron grounds of Cobham, the river panorama under Cliveden woods and round by romantic Cookham; for we have the beauty in our midst, on our right hand and on our left, on the bright Embankment in the morning, and by the Serpentine at night—wherever we look, or wherever we care to turn, in this most glorious of all the London months—a Jubilee June!

But was there ever such a June in the memory of old London's oldest grumbler? Nature has reserved all her gifts for one delightful surprise. In the old days it was first the pink almond blossom on the leafless tree, the one welcome patch of colour in the grey streets, then, fitfully, the lilac and laburnum, leading on to the sweet-scented hawthorn. But this year flower and colour, leaf and blossom have come with a rush. I do not care where you turn—north, south, east, or west, in the hamlet of Highbury or the suburb of Brixton, on the high road to Epping or in the Court corner of Kensington, there is no ending to the acres and avenues of greenery, no cessation to the scent of garden-blossom unspoiled by dust and freshened by recent rain. But how few there are who understand how to see London at its best, the real heart of London, the true *rus in urbe*! If I am to act as your guide to-day it will not be to the streets or the shops, not to the accustomed haunts of folly and fashion, not amongst the carriages or the horses, to Piccadilly or the Park, not to those great London thoroughfares that startle the unaccustomed stranger with their wealth and their magnificence. No one can approach London without being suddenly awestruck with the main features of its summer life. None of these sojourners in the palatial hotels that have recently relieved London from reproach, none of these country cousins who crowd to the three-and-sixpenny table-d'hôte in marble palaces, none of these cherry-cheeked lasses who shrink back frightened at the noise and din and crush and crowd can have seen London without going the accustomed round. Their tired brains must be full of Piccadilly in the morning when the coaches start; the horns blowing and the horses prancing; of the Park with its well-dressed crowds and superb exhibition of horsemanship; of Bond-street and picture galleries; of Regent-street and shops; of the sunlit evening hour when half London is hurrying home to dress, and the other half hurrying out to dine; of the restaurants and theatres, and concerts and flower-shows; of operas and entertainments right up to the hour of darkness, when the sun has sunk, and the streets are comparatively silent, save for "the harp, violin, bassoon," that are heard over there by the lighted balcony, where the tired dancers leave the heat and the flowers, and lean out into the lovely London night. The most ordinary guide could take you through the accepted London thoroughfares, and dance you round from the Tower to the National Gallery, from the Academy to Buffalo Bill.

At sunrise! Would you see this mighty London at its very best and behold a sight that is grander than many do journey as far as Switzerland to behold? You must get up very early or stay up very late, you must rest with the reveller or rise with the lark. Have you ever stood on the Thames Embankment at four o'clock on one of these lovely June mornings, when the thrush is chattering in the Regent's Park gardens, and the caged lark is singing its heart out in the slums of Drury-lane? Have you seen the majestic river, its towers, its wharves, its old-world palaces, its new-world buildings, its golden Westminster and its long grey Somerset House, touched with the first bright hand-shake of the rosy-fingered dawn? Have you stood in the centre of the Strand, close by the despised Law Courts, when the day is breaking and noticed how the towers of all the churches stand out gloriously against the pale sapphire sky, and how the most insignificant building becomes beautiful in the perfect purity of the morning light? I could take you to any of the Parks at such an hour, to any of the suburbs where you would be nearly deafened with the twittering of the thousand birds that dwell contentedly about us and around us, to tell us that our prison has open bars, and that beyond the darkness there is a sky. But come through this old arch that divides Lincoln's-inn-fields from the frowsy lodging-houses—a lark is singing over each to drown the curses and blasphemy inside with his pure morning song—and there, looking to the east, you shall behold a sight fit for any imaginative painter. With the trees of the Fields for a foreground, and with the towers and turrets of the old Inn standing straight against a background of molten gold, in the still silence of the morning, and with London's ugly slate wiped clean: with such light and colour in your eyes as almost blind you, it might be the entrance to some enchanted wood in fairyland, instead of on the fringe of all that is foulest and filthiest in this astounding city!

At noonday! Suppose, this morning, instead of sitting on your penny chair in the Park gazing at the everlasting ebb and flow of the tide of fashion, as it is exhibited in carriages, on horseback, or on foot—suppose instead of noting novelties in dress or extravagance in horsemanship—you come with me for a walk round the outer ring of Hyde Park, just to see how trees and shrubs can grow in London, and to observe with me how very close the perfection of peace is to the sublimation of noise and bustle. We will start at the Marble Arch, not across the camping ground of politics, but far away from the celebrated Reformers' Tree, keeping close under the coppices that shade a pleasant path along the Bayswater-road. Why, it is a miniature garden, overarched with bloom—a safe and quiet nursery for the babies and nursemaids, or for students, who sit with their books under great branches of almond-scented may. You had no idea there was such a quiet spot ten yards or so from a main road: but come a little further, on our round to Kensington Gardens. Ah! you have heard of them but never seen them. Someone took you for a walk along the broad avenue one Sunday afternoon, but you had no idea that there was such a "forest primeval"—such shade, such stillness, such rest and peace in the heart of London town. Under these great trees in Kensington Gardens the novelists come to think and the actors to study. Fashion is elsewhere; the forest is almost deserted. If we had time, I could show you a favourite corner of mine, close by the Serpentine bridge, so shut in by the trees that just there not a roof or a chimney-pot can be seen: a

corner on a grassy bank sloping to the lake, where I have seen sunsets as glorious as in Switzerland. But we must wander on round the old Kensington Palace still on our journey, until we arrive at a perfect oasis of greenery and varied foliage, just at the back of the Albert Memorial—a bird-haunted grove that, although it is in London, is one of the prettiest bits in nature that I know. There they go, racing along the Kensington-road, in to a concert at the Albert Hall and out again, the carriages going along in an endless procession, the bicycle bells ringing, the coaches coming home from the day's outing among the hay-fields and golden buttercups, whilst we rest here shut in from all the busy world, within a stone's-throw of noise, and yet "far from the madding crowd." And so having rested peacefully, we gradually approach again through the gorgeous rhododendrons and bedded-out flowers that are the glory of our Park, till we issue from the greenery at Hyde Park Corner and are once more in the swim again, at the hour when young London, in the tightest of coats and the largest of carnations, is coming out of clubland on its way home to dress.

At sunset! One of the very loveliest little bits of landscape London—a view in the Regent's Park over the ornamental water, commanding miniature islands, and apparently endless foliage—was ruthlessly destroyed when it was decided to cut up the pretty "enclosure" opposite York and Cornwall terraces in order to spite the residents without doing one atom of good to the general public. A more monstrous destruction of silent scenery was never uselessly perpetrated. The new bridge that spans the ornamental water is one of the vulgarest and most hideous structures in all London, and the gain of this path by the lake to the ordinary promenade is infinitesimal. But, although this pretty peep, that, on a summer evening, could scarcely be exaggerated in its beauty and its sense of distance, is gone for ever, as eventually, no doubt, all beautiful London must go to please the agitators and busybodies, who would cut down Kensington Gardens to-morrow and level the landscape gardens in the Park for a whim, still, without going so far as Kew or Hampton Court, it is possible before sunset—when the gates are closed—to be miles away from London when safe within that harbour of refuge, the Botanical Gardens, where, when no fête or promenade is announced, the contented visitor may be in perfect silence under the flowering trees, or in some of the odd corners of the silent lake.

In all the places to which I have taken you—and there are hundreds more in the Green Park, situated in the centre of fashion, or away in the subtropical gardens of Battersea—there is a sense of loneliness within earshot of business and noise. These spots are restful because they are not utterly desolate; you know, you feel that melancholy can be scattered by an instant mixing with the crowd. But there is one hour at this time of the year, in London, when melancholy marks us for its own. I pity from my heart the childless wife left in a great London house facing a lonely square; the bachelor sitting working in his chambers in some inn-of-court facing a quiet garden or a deserted quad; the governess up in a top storey away from the servants left to her own meditations; the child sent up early to bed in a lonely room at that half-lighted hour in summer-time between the sunset and the darkness. There is no valley in Switzerland, no Egdon Heath, no deserted corner of the country in England or elsewhere so utterly lonely as London on a summer evening when it is trying to be dark, and when the shadows are closing round this noisy city. In winter-time we can shut it out, draw the curtains, put up the shutters, gather round the fire—that fire that is the best of all companions to the lonely. But in London during the gloaming hour the window must be open, the grate must be empty, the lamps must be postponed. The voices of the children playing in the streets, the dull murmur of arrested traffic, the cry of a child, the low conversation of the passers by, are all tuned suddenly to a minor key. A minute ago all London was in life: now it is in grief. How we envy those who are at dinner-parties, or at theatres, forced into excitement, compelled to see the artificial light, shut out by accident from the death-bed of the dying day, as we sit in the quiet suburban home in an empty house, or work on silently, left utterly alone in some deserted chambers in an inn-of-court. There is no such sadness in any landscape I have ever seen as that contained in London when darkness settles down upon the city. No melancholy walk by the sea-shore, no homeward tramp after sunset in the quiet country, no contemplation of deserted heath or forest can equal the sad watching for the night in London after sunset, when that which was in winter a prison becomes in summer-time a tomb! But it is only momentary. Up go the lights again, the carriages roll along the streets, revelry reasserts itself, pleasure is soon on the move, and London is scarcely still until there is a faint light in the east, and the birds herald another glorious dawn of day. C. S.

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NEW TALE BY MR. FARJEON.

A New Tale, entitled MISER FAREBROTHER, by MR. FARJEON, written expressly for this Paper, will be commenced in our Number for July 2, being the first of a New Volume, and continued to the close of the year.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

The Society for Promoting the Return of Women as Poor Law Guardians held its annual meeting on Monday. The recent difficulty about "boarding out" pauper children with the cottagers of a certain Hampshire village naturally received some discussion. It does not appear to be generally known that the abuses of the system there were discovered by Miss Mason, the only lady inspector under the Poor Law Board. The outward aspect of affairs there seemed very well to superficial observers; so much so that, not very long ago, the St. Pancras Guardians passed a special vote of thanks to the local committee who should have been watching over the children. But the sharp-eyed and thorough investigation of Miss Mason penetrated below the fair-seeming surface. She insisted upon stripping the children, and found that in several cases they were suffering from a loathsome and contagious skin disease. Notwithstanding this, these children were in no way isolated; they were going to school, and playing about with the rest of the youngsters. Moreover, in some cases, the children were placed in cottages where they were much overcrowded, and in other instances the so-called foster-parents were decrepit or otherwise unfit for their charge. Miss Mason is to be congratulated on the fulness and courage with which she has discharged her duty in discovering and making public these facts. It is to be hoped that her success will lead to the appointment of one or more other ladies to a similar office.

Miss Mason mentions that not only in this village, but elsewhere, her demand that the children should be undressed for her thorough inspection has been received as an unprecedented request. Yet local committees having supervision over boarded-out children must be aware that only by the occasional resort to such means can the real condition of the children be detected. Some disapprobation has been expressed at the action of the Guardians in removing all the children from the village in question, although some of them seemed healthy and well cared-for. For the sake of all children so being trained, it is to be hoped that no doubt will be felt of a similar course being pursued wherever children are found in such a condition. The success of the boarding-out system must absolutely depend on the care with which the local committee make and supervise the arrangements. Wherever it is shown that the local committee has allowed overcrowding, incompetent attention, or the unchecked development of chronic disease, they should be relieved of their duties. The poor cottagers, of course, take the children for the sake of the increase to income gained from them. The hopefulness of the system depends on the probability that affection and personal feeling will spring up between the foster-parents and their charges. But this cannot be relied on. The motive-spring for the quasi-adoption being the desire for gain, it is absolutely essential that the arrangements should be incessantly overlooked by a few kind-hearted and wise ladies or gentlemen. Where this supervision is shown to have failed, the boarding out should no longer be continued.

The first night of the Italian Opera at Drury-Lane brought forth a brilliant display of company. The Princess of Wales with her sons honoured the occasion by their presence; the Princess looking charming in a very low-cut dress of lace over cream satin, with a big crimson rose at the centre of the bosom, and a large cluster of pink ones on the left shoulder; diamonds on the neck and in the hair. The whole floor of the house had been turned into stalls, a wide avenue, carpeted in crimson, running from the entrance-door under the dress circle right down to the orchestra. This greatly increased the brilliance of the general view, ladies in evening dress and sparkling with jewels, and gentlemen in all the amplitude of snowy front that distinguishes the male full splendour of attire, occupying all the seats on the floor. A large proportion of the guests were, naturally, representatives of the musical world. Mrs. Wilhelm Ganz sat next to me, in black lace over red satin; Miss Marian Burton, in the same row, had a black silk merveilleux costume with white feathers in the hair; while Madame Rose Hersee wore ruby velvet with pink gathered silk front. The prevailing wear, indeed, was black, lace and jetted net being especially popular; and, indeed, when lighted up with a few diamonds, nothing can be more becoming. Next to black, pale pink and white were most frequent. A feature of the gowns was the fashion of placing a bow of ribbon across the point of the shoulders, both where the sleeves are half long and where they are mere shoulder-straps, this being the form in which the tendency to make epaulettes on all gowns and mantles is showing itself in evening dresses. Another feature is the growth of the fashion of wearing an aigrette in the hair. One lady in a pink satin dress had a tall bow of pink velvet in her hair, supporting several small diamond brooches. Feathers are very popular, the little plumes being quite small, but rather high, many being finished with osprey.

A new article of attire has just been introduced. French ladies commonly wear in the mornings, indoors, a semi-loose jacket, of some material and colour that will go with several different skirts. This sensible and useful custom is being adopted in England. It is economical, as preserving costly, richly-trimmed, and carefully-fitted dress bodices. It is very conducive to comfort, the fronts of the "matinées" being made loose invariably, though the backs are often semi-fitting and ending in a pleated basque or habit-tail. I have just got one, however, at a high-class house, made like an old-fashioned Garibaldi jacket, shaped to the shoulders, but otherwise plain all round, so that it simply draws in under the belt of the same material, and fits itself to the figure. This is made of pink and white striped tennis flannel, with a waterfall of lace down the front. Others are made in cashmere, sateen, zephyr, soft silk, or even plush, but washing materials are most serviceable and suitable. A very stylish pattern has zouave fronts, together with back and sleeves, of old gold washing silk, with a full blouse of coffee lace, held in at the waist by a loose tie of old gold ribbons, which come from the side seams. Another, in navy blue foulard with white spots, has a yoke of this foulard, with a sailor collar, passing into a three-cornered waistcoat from neck to bust, both of white cashmere; below this, the jacket falls loose at the front, being held in by a waist-belt; the back is fitted to the figure, and has a fully-pleated coat-tail.

"'Tis a pity when charming women talk of things they don't understand," observed a sarcastic member of our own sex. Well, but the same sauce does for the "more worthy gender." How droll is the result when a gentleman writes about toilette subjects! Hear the "leading journal" on dress at Ascot:—"It would probably have struck most people that the prevailing hues in the Royal inclosure, as elsewhere, were sober ones, though the frequent dresses of grey, lavender, white, pearl-grey, &c., were lighted up here and there by a bright scarlet or a rich plum-coloured costume trimmed with some of the crevel lace which always looks so well." A plum-coloured costume trimmed with crevel lace! It sounds like a description of the mantel-board in a prosperous greengrocer's best parlour. The crevel lace always looks so well, does it? I must try to get a view of this new fabric for dress trimmings!—F. F. M.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.—DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Mr. Augustus Harris's season of operatic performances began last Monday evening. We have previously given a summary of the arrangements specified in his prospectus, and have now only to record the inauguration of his important scheme. The opera chosen for the opening night was Verdi's "Aida." This work was produced, in 1871, at Cairo, the groundwork of the plot of the book having been furnished by the Khedive. In it, as in its predecessor, "Don Carlos," Verdi was certainly influenced by the style of Wagner, both the operas named consisting much more largely of declamatory music than is the case in those tuneful works by which Verdi's earlier renown was obtained. "Aida" was first heard in London at the Royal Italian Opera in 1876, an English version having been produced by Mr. Carl Rosa in 1880. The title-character has been sustained by several great stage vocalists, its musical and dramatic requirements being such as to demand special powers in each respect. The opera has been so frequently given that it would be quite superfluous now to detail the plot of the book. In Monday night's performance Signora Mila Kupfer-Berger appeared as Aida, and displayed exceptional merit as a dramatic singer. The tremolo, which was very prevalent in the early scenes, became less so afterwards, the lady having greatly improved on the favourable impression first made, especially in the great duet with Amonasro in the third act, and in that with Radames in the closing scene. The important character of Amneris—the vengeful rival of Aida in the love of Radames—was filled by Signorina Fabbri, who, as in the case of the lady just referred to, greatly improved as the opera progressed both in sympathetic expression and declamatory force, as well as in the moderated use of the vibrato. A great and genuine success was obtained by M. Jean De Reské as Radames. This gentleman possesses a tenor voice of resonant, yet agreeable, quality, which he uses artistically, alike in passages of tender sentiment and in those of passionate impulse. He at once produced a marked impression by his fine delivery of the aria "Celeste Aida," and continued to improve on this until the close of the opera. Signor Pandolfini has before occupied a distinguished position on our Italian opera stage, and his excellence as a dramatic singer was again manifested in his performance as the heroic savage, Amonasro. Signor Navarini's fine bass voice told well in the music of Ramfis, as did that of Signor Miranda in the part of the King.

Mr. Harris has secured a very fine orchestra (led by Mr. Frye Parker) and an excellent chorus, the performances being skilfully conducted by Signor Mancinelli, of high Continental celebrity, who will occasionally be relieved by Mr. Randegger.

The splendour of the stage effects—in costumes, scenery, and properties—and the well-trained grouping of choristers and supernumeraries, are of that exceptional excellence which has long been peculiar to Drury-Lane Theatre. Madame Katti Lanner, too, deserves recognition for her skilful arrangement of the ballet department.

The comfort of visitors has been studied in the rearrangement of the interior of the theatre, especially in the stalls, with the wide gangway through the centre.

Tuesday's opera was "La Traviata," in which Madame Nordica as Violetta, and Signor Del Puente as the elder Germont, repeated fine performances that have been important features elsewhere. The occasion brought forward Signor De Lucia as Alfredo. The débutant possesses a light and flexible tenor voice, that is most agreeable when not overstrained. He phrases artistically, and acts with intelligence; and will doubtless prove a serviceable member of the company. Of the subsequent proceedings of the week we must speak hereafter.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Saturday evening Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" brought back Mdlle. Giulia Valda as the page Oscar, the part in which the lady made so successful a début here last year. Again Mdlle. Valda sang with fluent brightness, and was warmly applauded. The cast was otherwise also an efficient one, having included Madame De Cepeda as Amalia, Mdlle. Spagni as Ulrica, Signor Gayarre as the Duke, and Signor D'Andrade as Renato.

"Lohengrin" was given on Monday night, with the attractive feature of Madame Albani's Elsa, and the powerful rendering of the title-character by Signor Gayarre, as on former occasions; Madame De Cepeda having given due dramatic force to the important part of Ortruda. Signor D'Andrade was an excellent Telramondo, and other characters were efficiently filled by Signori Lorrain and Povolieri.

Rossini's masterpiece, "Guillaume Tell," was to have been revived, in the Italian version, on Tuesday, with the first appearance of Signor Prevost as Arnaldo: an event which was prevented by the singer's indisposition from an attack of hoarseness, and the opera was accordingly changed to "La Favorita," cast nearly as on the opening night of the season—the part of Fernando having been transferred to Signor Figner.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The opening of Mr. Mapleson's new season at this establishment last week has already been recorded, the following meritorious performance of "Faust" having also been commented on. The opera on Thursday week was "Lucia di Lammermoor," with a cast similar to that of the opening night, including a repetition of Mdlle. Jenny Broch's appearance in the title-character, in which the lady was again successful.

On the following Friday "Carmen" was given, with the title-character filled by Madame Trebelli, who repeated a performance that was an effective feature in the cast of the opera here some few years back. The music of the part was excellently rendered, the dramatic aspect of the character having been somewhat milder and more refined in tone than in its usual interpretation. Other items of last week's cast were similar to those of a recent occasion.

On Saturday "Faust" was repeated, with the strong cast lately commented on. "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" was promised for Monday evening, but the establishment was suddenly closed—without any reason assigned—its reopening having been promised for Thursday next.

Josef Hofmann, the juvenile pianist (nine years of age), made his first appearance in England at Prince's Hall, on Thursday week, when he gave a recital in which he fully justified the strong eulogiums which foreign critics have passed on his really extraordinary performances. These were heard, on Thursday week, in two duets for two pianofortes (in association with his father and instructor, Herr Casimir Hofmann), and some solo pieces—three being of the young pianist's own composition. With the recollection of several remarkable young pianists, including the late Charles Filtch and the more recent Arthur Napoléon, the impression produced by Josef Hofmann's performances surpasses anything of the kind within our remembrance. His playing has no sign of juvenility in style and expression, nor of overstrained task-work in executive training; it has the repose and calm mastery

of mature age. Power and delicacy of touch, clearness of rhythmical phrasing, and assured certainty in the most florid passages, were manifested to a degree that entitles the boy pianist to rank as a musical phenomenon—of a genuine, not a meretricious, kind. The impression produced on a very large audience—including many eminent connoisseurs—completely established the success of the young pianist, who is apparently destined for a specially brilliant career. His improvisation was scarcely as successful as his other performances—the power of extemporary invention can scarcely be developed in a mere child. A second recital took place last Tuesday afternoon, with a repetition of the previous success.

Madame Norman-Néruda's second orchestral concert took place at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon, when her refined and skilful performances of a violin concerto by Viotti and that by Mendelssohn; Haydn's symphony in D minor, and other orchestral pieces by the band, conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, made up a substantial programme.

Madame Adelina Patti appeared again at the Royal Albert Hall, at the second of Mr. Abbey's concerts, last Saturday afternoon; her brilliant singing in well-known operatic solos, and her sympathetic rendering of Mr. Louis Engel's expressive ballad, "Darling Mine" (encored), her own song, "The Parting Kiss," and Schubert's "Serenade," having contributed, with other features, to make up a very attractive programme.

The Philharmonic concert of last week—the sixth of the series—included fine performances of Spohr's third symphony (in C minor), Beethoven's third "Leonora" overture, Weber's overture to "Euryanthe," Sterndale Bennett's caprice for pianoforte (with orchestra) by Miss F. Davies (who also played some unaccompanied pieces); a violin solo, skilfully executed by Mdlle. M. Eissler; and an effective setting, by Mr. Randegger, of portions of Byron's "Prayer of Nature" for tenor voice, with orchestral accompaniments. The solo portion of this was finely rendered by Mr. E. Lloyd; who, with the composer (who conducted it), was warmly greeted. Mdlle. Ella Russell sang the shadow-song from "Dinorah," and was associated with Mr. Lloyd in a duet from Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette." In the former instance, the lady's performance was somewhat marred by a misconception on the part of the orchestra.

The sixth Richter Concert of the season took place, at St. James's Hall, on Monday evening, and brought forward a new symphony (No. 5) by Mr. Cowen. It had already been heard (last week) in a performance by the University Musical Society at Cambridge. It is not—like other works of its composer—a piece of "programme music," with an avowed purpose, but is to be estimated as absolute music. The work is laid out on a broad scale, comprising four divisions, in each of which there is much skilful writing, the second movement having proved especially effective. Further comment on the merits of Mr. Cowen's new symphony must be reserved for a future opportunity, when there are fewer demands on divided attention than at present. The other items of Monday's concert call for no specific comment.

The "Shinner" quartet party gave a concert of chamber music at the Portman Rooms on Monday evening. The programme comprised string quartets by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Haydn, led by that skilful young violinist, Miss Emily Shinner, in association with Misses L. Riley, C. Gates, and F. Hemmings. Mrs. Hutchinson was announced as the vocalist of the evening.

Mr. Edward Levetus and Mr. Algernon H. Lindo gave a vocal and pianoforte recital (matinée d'invitation) at the rooms of the Lyric Club, Bond-street, on Tuesday afternoon—the first part consisting of Schubert's works, and the second of works by Schumann, Rubinstein, Chopin, and Sterndale Bennett; Mr. Lawrence Kellie gave his third and last vocal recital of the season on Tuesday afternoon, at Steinway Hall. Herr S. Lehmeier's annual concert took place on Wednesday evening, at Steinway Hall, assisted by eminent artists; Mr. Hugh Normandy gave a dramatic recital, with musical interludes (under the immediate patronage of Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck), on Thursday afternoon, at Messrs. Collard's Concert-room, Grosvenor-street; and a concert in aid of the funds of the Mary Wardell Convalescent Home for those recovering from scarlet fever, has been announced for Friday evening, at Dudley House, Park-lane; another for the same purpose, and at the same place, taking place this (Saturday) afternoon. Mr. Bantock Pierpoint will give a morning concert on Monday next at Willis's Rooms.

Mr. A. Buhl will begin a series of (so-called) "Jubilee" pianoforte recitals at Prince's Hall next Monday forenoon, to be followed by performances on the five other days of the week.

A CASTAWAY ON AN ICEBERG.

The passengers on board of Atlantic steam-ships to or from the ports of the United States or Canada, in the early part of summer, not unfrequently see a drifting fragment of an iceberg, brought down from Baffin's Bay, through Davis Strait, and past the Labrador shore, by the North Polar current; and doomed to melt when it gets into the warm water of the Gulf-Stream on the Banks of Newfoundland. A collision with one of these huge masses has sometimes proved a fatal disaster; but they move very slowly, and can easily be avoided, except in foggy weather, by keeping a good look-out at night. The glistening pinnacles of ice are most beautiful in moonlight, or when illumined with colours by the rays of the setting or rising sun. As the bottom part of the iceberg is rapidly melting in the warmer current below the surface of the sea, it is not uncommon to see the whole immense floating claf of ice suddenly topple over and alter its position, from the change of its centre of gravity. Many voyagers have noticed an unlucky white bear from the Arctic regions, a "castaway," that happened to be on a shelf of ice at the moment of its being torn away from the west shore of Greenland, or from the desolate coasts north of Hudson Strait, and was conveyed, in a miserable starving condition, across fifteen degrees of latitude, to the path of ocean traffic. It is, perhaps, an act of mercy, if one has a rifle and can use it, to kill the wretched animal at once.

Mr. H. C. Breton, Agent-General for British Columbia, left England last Saturday for the Dominion, and during his absence the business of the Government Agency, at 33, Finsbury-circus, E.C., will be attended to by Mr. H. M. Price.

A bazaar was opened at the Duke of Wellington's Riding-School, Knightsbridge, on the 10th inst., for the purpose of raising funds for the establishment of a new Armenian church in the west of London. The only religious accommodation which the Armenian community possess at present in London is in a small building in the Clarendon-road, Notting Hill. The bazaar, which was opened by the Archimandrite Essais, presented an exceedingly novel and picturesque appearance, all the stallholders being attired in the Armenian national costume, which is remarkable for its brilliant colours and profusion of gold trimming. The stalls were also draped with the national colours of red and green, and they were presided over, among others, by Lady Lethbridge, Lady Fayer, Mrs. R. J. Griffiths, and Madame Albani.

THE COURT.

The Queen was to leave Balmoral for Windsor on Thursday, the 16th inst. Her Majesty went out yesterday week, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Frederica, attended by the Countess of Erroll, through Braemar to Allan Quoiach. Last Saturday morning the Queen drove and walked out, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Princess Frederica. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with Princess Beatrice. Princess Frederica also drove out, attended by the Hon. Frederica Fitzroy, Princesses Margaret and Victoria, and Prince Arthur of Connaught, left the Castle to join their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Buckingham Palace. Captain J. Alastair Campbell and Lieutenants Sydney Jameson and Arthur Spottiswoode, 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders, officers of the guard at Ballater, dined at the Castle, and had the honour of being received by her Majesty in the evening. The Queen and Royal family were present at Divine service on Sunday morning in the parish church of Crathie. The Rev. James Barclay, of St. Paul's, Montreal, Canada, officiated. The Countess of Erroll and Colonel Lord Edward Pelham Clinton were in attendance on her Majesty. In the afternoon her Majesty drove with her Royal Highness Princess Frederica. The Rev. A. Campbell and the Rev. James Barclay had the honour of dining with the Queen and Royal family. On Tuesday the Queen attended the marriage of a daughter of one of her Balmoral tenants. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover, arrived before the ceremony, which was conducted by the Rev. James R. Middleton, of Glenmuick, and remained until its conclusion. This is the first wedding in the Scotch form at which her Majesty has been present.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday last drove from Windsor on Lord Fife's drag, which was horsed by four handsome dark bays, through the Great Park to Virginia Water, where he joined the Princess of Wales's picnic party, for whose amusement a number of gaily-flagged aquatic velocipedes and pleasure-boats had been provided. The company included Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince George of Greece, Prince and Princess Christian, and Princesses Victoria and Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. On Sunday the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michaelovitch of Russia, Prince George of Greece, the Earl of Clonmell, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Colonel Clarke (Equerry to the Prince), Sir H. Keppell, and others, drove over from Sunningdale Park, Ascot, to Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, and attended Divine service. The Royal Horse Guards were present. The Rev. Arthur Robins officiated. At the conclusion of the service the Prince of Wales marched at the head of the regiment (of which his Royal Highness is Colonel) to the Cavalry Barracks, where the party lunched. Before leaving Sunningdale for London on Monday, the Prince laid the foundation-stone of a new nave of Holy Trinity Church. His Royal Highness, with the Princess of Wales, Prince George, and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michaelovitch, Count and Countess Karolyi, and other distinguished visitors, drove from Sunningdale Park in two brakes, the Princess of Wales at the same time receiving a beautiful bouquet from Miss Marguerite Logan and Miss Eileen Pigot. At the close of the ceremony, the Royal party drove direct to Sunningdale Station, and at once proceeded by special train to Waterloo. On Monday the committee for the Children's Jubilee Festival in Hyde Park met at Marlborough House, under the presidency of the Prince, when the arrangements made for the entertainment and amusement of the children were fully approved. The Prince presided at a Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of England, held in the Royal Albert Hall, to vote an address of congratulation to the Queen on the Jubilee. In the evening the Princess and Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales occupied the Royal box at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, and witnessed the production of "Aida," being the first night of Mr. Harris's Italian opera season. On Tuesday the Prince, Commodore of the Royal Yacht Club, accompanied by the Princess and their three daughters, and the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, proceeded to Southend, where his Royal Highness, from the Norham Castle, started the eleven yachts which competed in the Jubilee race from the mouth of the Thames, round the United Kingdom, to Dover. Wednesday was "Grand Day" (Trinity Term) at the Middle Temple. Dinner was served at seven o'clock, when the Prince (treasurer) presided, and Prince Albert Victor was present as a bencher. Among those who accepted invitations were the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hartington, and Lord Herschell. The Princess distributed prizes on Thursday at the Royal Patriotic Asylum (for Girls) at Wandsworth-common. Prince Albert Victor arrived at Marlborough House on Sunday from Gibraltar.

The Duchess of Edinburgh arrived at Clarence House on Tuesday afternoon, from Coburg, attended by Lady Mary Fitzwilliam. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived on Thursday.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, arrived at Charing-cross on Sunday from the Continent. In the same train travelled the children of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, who have come from Gotha.

The German Prince and Princess arrived at Port Victoria Pier, Sheerness, on Wednesday morning, in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and proceeded to London by special train to attend the Jubilee celebration of the Queen. Their Imperial Highnesses take up their residence for a few weeks at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood. Dr. Morel Mackenzie will be in attendance.

The annual general meeting of the Bar will be held in the old Dining-Hall, Lincoln's Inn, to-day (Saturday).

The Earl of Wicklow has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of county Wicklow, in succession to the late Earl of Meath; and the Earl of Jersey Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford, in place of Sir Henry Dashwood, Bart., who has resigned.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was accompanied by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., on Saturday last laid the foundation-stone of St. Augustine's, Archway-road, Highgate, a new church, the erection of which has been rendered imperative by the rapid increase of residents in that locality.

The Royal Victoria Hall and Coffee Tavern, Waterloo Bridge-road, is closed until September next for redecorating and reseating the balcony and stalls. At the present time, when public attention has been directed by the tragic events in Paris to the provision of easy exit from places of public amusement, it is interesting to observe that no alteration in this respect is necessary now at the Victoria Hall. When the committee first took the hall in 1880 they spent over £200 in altering staircases and making additional exits. There are nine exits and four stone staircases. All the doors open outwards, and are fastened on the inside, not with keys, which are apt to be missing when most wanted, but with bolts only. A full house empties itself, at its usual quiet pace, in three minutes and a half.



THE LATE RIGHT REV. ROWLEY HILL, D.D.,
BISHOP OF SODOR AND MAN.



THE LATE CAPTAIN E. B. T. VAUGHAN,
6TH PUNJAUB INFANTRY, MURDERED BY DACOITS IN BURMAH.

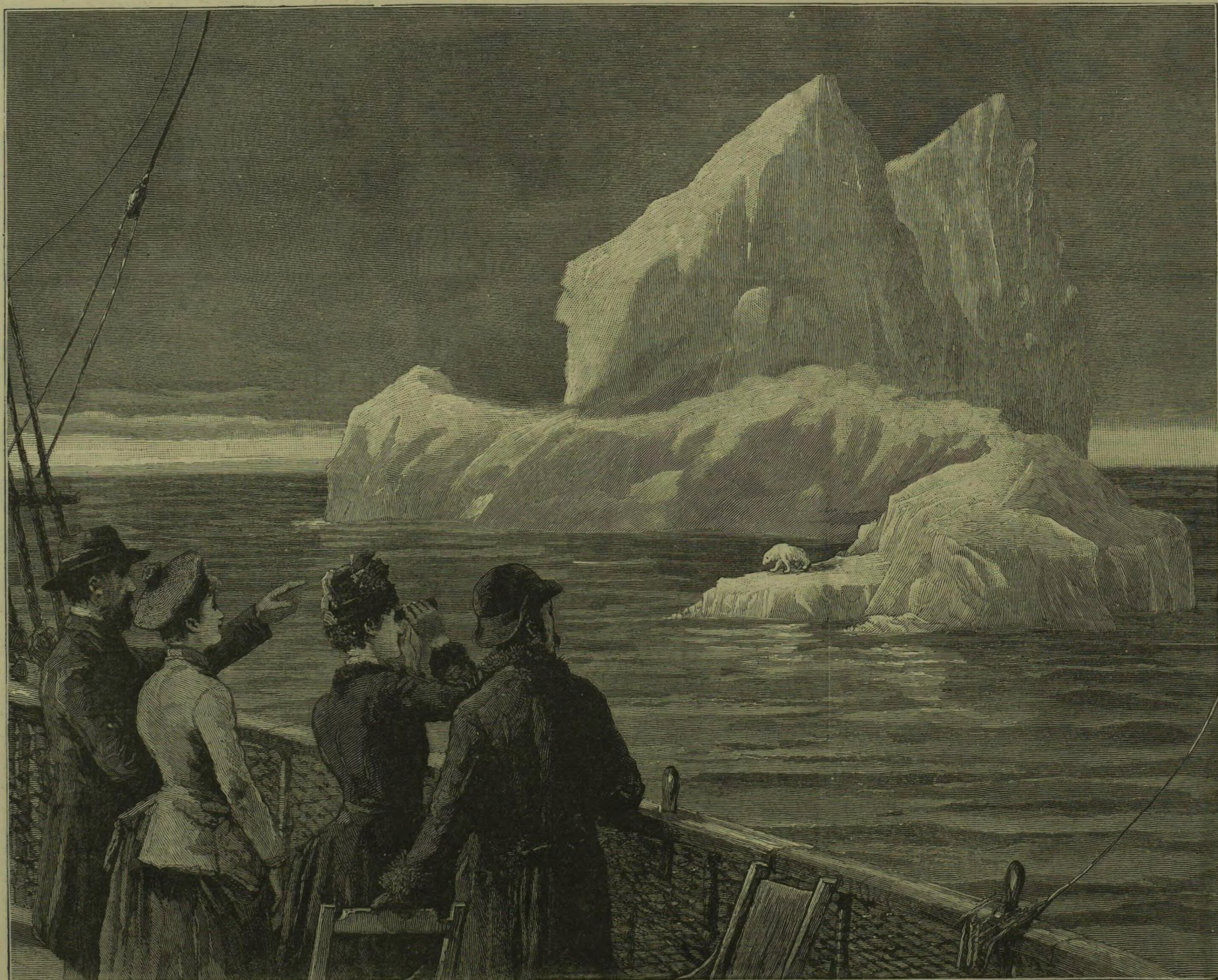
THE LATE BISHOP ROWLEY HILL.

The Right Rev. Rowley Hill, D.D., sixty-seventh Bishop of Sodor and Man, who died about three weeks ago, was a leading Evangelical Churchman. He was the third son of the late Sir George Hill, third Baronet, of St. Colomb's, in the county of Londonderry, and Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. John Rea. He was born in 1836, and was educated at Christ's Hospital and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was ordained a deacon in 1860, and a priest in 1861. Two years later he was

appointed Incumbent of St. Luke's, Edgware-road, London. In this year he married Caroline Maud, second daughter of Captain Alfred Chapman, R.N. She died in 1882. From 1868 to 1871 he was Rector of Frant, in Sussex, and from 1871 to 1873 he was Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, London. He was then appointed Vicar of Sheffield, and in the following year Rural Dean of Sheffield, both which appointments, also a canonry of York Cathedral, he held until 1877, when he was consecrated Bishop of the see of Sodor and Man. The Portrait is from a photograph by Mr. Samuel A. Walker, of Regent-street.

THE LATE CAPTAIN E. B. T. VAUGHAN.

Captain Vaughan, of the 6th Punjaub Infantry, was murdered by "dacoits," on Feb. 6 last, at Kyan-Nyat, Upper Burmah, the landing-place for the Ruby Mines District. He entered the Army in 1871, serving first with the 92nd Highlanders, and subsequently, on joining the Bengal Staff Corps, with the 6th Punjaub Infantry, Punjaub Frontier Force. Captain Vaughan had seen much frontier service. He will be remembered by all who knew him as a good comrade and true soldier.



ICEBERGS IN THE ATLANTIC: SIGHTING A CASTAWAY.



THE "WILD WEST" AT THE GREAT AMERICAN EXHIBITION: HUNTING BISON AND WAPITI DEER.

BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

The thirty-sixth anniversary festival in connection with the City Orthopædic Hospital was held last week at the Holborn Restaurant, the Duke of Grafton in the chair. The charity has now been established over thirty-four years, and during that time has treated, entirely gratuitously, 52,000 cases of deformities, of which the majority were children. Additional wards have been prepared for extra beds, for the reception of a greater number of deformed and helpless little cripples who cannot be treated as out-patients, and further aid is required for their work. A special appeal on this behalf was made by the chairman. The sum of £2000 has been set aside as the nucleus of a new building fund, in the hope that some generous philanthropist would supplement the amount. A large number of subscriptions and donations were announced, amounting to about £1000.

The anniversary festival of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association was held on the 9th inst., at the Hôtel Métropole—Mr. E. J. Bristow in the chair. This society was founded in 1858, and, like many other institutions, it began in a very small way, having only £10 for distribution in charity during its second year. At the present time, after an existence of nearly thirty years, it possesses £46,000 funded property, and last year was enabled to distribute about £3600. The secretary, Mr. J. T. Scott, announced a list of donations and subscriptions amounting to £1200, including 100 guineas from the chairman and 50 guineas from Mr. N. T. Lawrence.

On the 10th inst. the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants was held in the hall of the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Viscount Hampden. In explaining the objects of the society, Viscount Hampden said it was started in the interests of that deserving class of young persons whose only home was the workhouse, which the girls quitted at the age of about fifteen. The expenses of the society amount to less than £1 per head for every girl befriended. Colonel Prendergast, Mrs. Garrett-Anderson, and other ladies and gentlemen supported resolutions in favour of the association.

The Marquis of Lorne presided on the 9th inst. at Exeter Hall at the annual meeting and distribution of prizes of the Princess Louise Home for the Protection of Young Girls. The noble chairman appealed for funds to place the institution on a satisfactory basis, and afterwards handed the prizes to those who had gained them.

The Duchess of Marlborough opened the Work-Girls' Fête and Fair at Westminster Townhall, on Monday. One feature of the fête, which was under distinguished patronage, was the work-girls at their several industries.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association, held on the 9th inst. at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. F. T. Isitt in the chair, the report, read by the secretary, Mr. W. T. Rickwood, stated that the receipts during the half-year amounted to £3004, and the disbursements to £1661; also that pensions had been paid to 8 married couples, 37 members, 69 widows, and 26 orphan families consisting of 81 children, making a total of 203 persons benefited at a cost of £1308. Ten additional pensions having been granted, that number of pensioners was elected immediately after the meeting from a list of 23 candidates.

Several thousands of friends and sympathisers with the work of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon and his co-pastors were present on the 8th inst., at the twentieth annual festival of the orphanage for 500 orphans at Stockwell. The celebration coincided both with the birthday of the founder of the orphanage and the jubilee of his brother, the Rev. James A. Spurgeon, vice-president, and the latter was presented with a purse and £200, a bust in *terre-éuite*, an enormous birthday cake, an illuminated address, and other smaller presents. The proceedings began with visits to the houses of the orphans, the 500 children supported being divided into families of from thirty to forty-five children each, over which preside matrons, one for each family. Entertainments were also provided on the lawn, in the laundry inclosure, the dining-hall, and other parts of the orphanage. In the evening the annual meeting was held. The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, in the course of an address congratulating his brother and coadjutor on the attainment of his jubilee, referred to numerous blessings he had received from the Creator in direct answer to prayer.

The fourteenth annual street collection on behalf of the Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund was taken last Saturday, tables with collecting boxes presided over by ladies being placed in and about all the railway stations and other public buildings, as well as every thoroughfare of importance. A special collection was also made by the London cabmen. On Monday evening a staff of fifty bank clerks, under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Nicholl, of the Holborn branch of the City Bank, counted, in the Lecture Hall at the City Temple, the contents of the boxes from the central districts of the metropolis, the total results being £2000, or £200 more than was realised in the same localities on the occasion of Hospital Saturday in 1886. This sum consisted of £184 in gold, £1020 in silver, £600 in bronze coin, and the remainder in bank-notes and cheques. Reports from the outlying districts, where the counting is left to the local committees, generally show an increase upon last year, although it is not so large as was expected. Altogether, the street collection is expected to realise £5000.

Mr. F. C. Burnand, editor of *Punch*, presided at the annual dinner of the friends of the Newspaper Press Fund, held at Willis's Rooms last Saturday. There was a distinguished gathering. During the evening Mr. Hyde Clarke, the hon. treasurer, announced subscriptions and donations amounting to £1100, this sum including 100 guineas from the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*, 100 guineas from the *Morning Post*, and £25 from Sir Joseph Lee. Under the direction of Colonel H. Mapleson a concert was given.

At the annual dinner, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace, of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, the subscriptions amounted to more than £11,000.

Princess Louise, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Mary Adelaide were present at a morning concert and dramatic entertainment at Grosvenor House on Tuesday, in aid of the funds of the London Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The proceeds of two recent benefit performances at the Lyceum amounted to over £1200. Mr. Irving was in the happy position of being able to present £828 16s. to the Westland-Marston Testimonial Fund, and £412 to the fund in aid of the sufferers by the fire at the Opéra Comique.

In aid of the funds of the Austro-Hungarian Aid Society, a ball is to be held at the Hôtel Métropole on the 22nd inst., under the patronage of the Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria-Hungary.

There was a very large attendance on Tuesday evening at the annual festival of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse, and Orphan Asylum Corporation, held at the Hôtel Métropole. Mr. George Augustus Sala presided, and was supported by representatives of the printing and publishing trades of the whole kingdom. In answer to the chairman's eloquent appeal

subscriptions to the amount of £3032, the largest sum ever announced at the annual festival of the corporation, were handed in during the evening.

An anonymous donor has promised £1000 in aid of the fund for converting the Blind College, Worcester, into a public institution, on the condition that the whole sum requisite—viz., £6500—be contributed by Christmas next. Nearly £3000 has been promised.

Lord Balfour of Burleigh presided at the seventy-second anniversary festival of the Royal Caledonian Asylum at Holloway, which was held on Tuesday night at the Freemasons' Tavern. He was supported by about 150 ladies and gentlemen. Contributions to the festival list amounting to £1330 were announced.

The annual gathering in aid of the Scottish charities in London will be held at the Stamford-bridge Grounds to-day (Saturday)—Waterloo Day. There will be competitions in pipe music, open to all comers, and others for amateurs only. The contests in jumping, putting the stone, throwing the hammer, Cumberland wrestling, tossing the caber, bayonet exercise, tug of war, running and bicycling will be confined to amateurs. The prizes, which are of the value of about £200, will be distributed by the Duchess of Athole. Gentlemen are invited to appear in Highland dress.

The Lord Mayor presided on Tuesday at a numerously-attended meeting, held at the Mansion House, to set forth the needs of the hospitals and other medical charities, and their claims on the public for support. It was shown that the expenditure of these institutions for the year 1886 had exceeded their ordinary income by £100,000, and the meeting pledged itself by a resolution to increased exertion to prevent any like deficiency in the current year.—The Sunday collections in churches and chapels for the London hospitals will be made to-morrow.

The evening fête of the Royal Botanic Society has been fixed for Thursday, July 7.

The gardens of the Inner Temple are open to the public every evening from six until nine o'clock, and are crowded nightly, when the weather is fine, with hundreds of poor children from the surrounding courts and alleys.

The festivities in celebration of the coming of age of Sir Henry Tichborne began at Alresford, Hants, on Monday. Tichborne Park was gaily decorated, triumphal arches being erected. All the gentry of the county were invited to a garden-party and ball. For the latter an immense platform has been erected on the lawn in front of the house. The Baronet who is now of age was a child at the time of the famous Tichborne trial. But where was the Claimant?

In reopening, after complete restoration, the ancient parish church of Clifford Chambers, near Stratford-on-Avon, last Tuesday, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol gave a retrospect of fifty years of Church work in England. He mentioned that since Queen Victoria ascended the throne 2000 new churches had been raised in this country, and 8000 works of restoration had been carried out, entailing altogether an expenditure of £30,000,000.

The Duke of Westminster, hon. Colonel of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, reviewed the corps last Saturday afternoon in the grounds of the Wellington Barracks. The parade was witnessed by a distinguished company. After the review the company proceeded to the Queen's Drill Hall, James-street, where, on the arrival of the members of the corps, the Duchess of Westminster opened an additional portion of the new head-quarters. Colonel H. Vincent, in congratulating the corps on the acquisition of so suitable a building, explained that the cost had amounted to nearly £10,000. The Duchess of Westminster then distributed the regimental prizes, and a testimonial to Serjeant-Major Fowler, on his retirement from the regiment after twenty years' service, was subsequently presented.

The Registrar-General's returns for the past week show that in London 2781 births and 1414 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 149, while the deaths were 82 below, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The deaths included 114 from measles, 27 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 74 from whooping-cough, 1 from typhus, 6 from enteric fever, 2 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 9 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and 1 from choleraic diarrhoea. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 333 and 264 in the two preceding weeks, further declined last week to 259, and were 2 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 70 deaths; 60 were the result of negligence or accident. Nine cases of suicide were registered.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters and other members of the Royal family, again attended Ascot-heath in semi-State on Thursday week, and witnessed the sport in most favourable weather. The Duke of Westminster's Ormonde won the Rous Memorial Stakes; Mr. D. Baird's Bird of Freedom carried off the Gold Cup; Sir F. Johnstone's Friar's Balsam the New Stakes; Sir G. Chetwynd's Whitefriar an All-aged Stakes; Lord Calthorpe's Florentine the St. James's Palace Stakes; Captain Machell's Kilwarline the Twenty-fifth New Biennial Stakes; and Mr. J. H. Houldsworth's Cactus the Twenty-fourth New Biennial Stakes.—On the concluding day of the Ascot Meeting, Mr. Vyner won the Queen's Stand Plate with Crowberry; Lord Ailsbury, the Wokingham Stakes with Everitt; the Duke of Westminster, the Hardwicke Stakes with Ormonde; Lord Calthorpe, the Windsor Castle Stakes with Satiety; Mr. J. Hammond, the Alexandra Plate with Eurasian; Lord Londonderry, the High-Weight Plate with Cambusmore; and Mr. J. Snarry, the Thirty-fourth Triennial Stakes with Jersey Lily.

The Postmaster-General announces that on Jubilee Day, Tuesday next, in the London district the General Post Office and the various district and branch offices will, with certain exceptions, be open during the usual hours for the sale of stamps, registration of letters, issue and payment of postal orders, and for telegraph business. Many of those receiving offices from which telegrams are delivered will also be open, although in some instances the hours of business will be curtailed. At such offices a notice of the hour of closing will be exhibited. Receiving offices which are not telegraph offices, and those which accept but do not deliver telegraph messages, will, in nearly all cases, be closed. The usual midnight or early morning collection, and the collection at times varying from about 4.30 to six p.m., for the provincial and foreign and colonial night mail dispatches, will be made throughout London and its suburbs. The midnight or early morning collection for the morning mail dispatches on Wednesday, June 22, will also be made as on ordinary days. There will be no other collections on the Queen's Jubilee day. The first morning delivery will be made throughout London and its suburbs, and the last evening delivery also, except in the Eastern Central district. Dispatches: The Scotch, Irish, provincial, and foreign and colonial night mails and the Scotch and Irish morning mails will be made up as usual. There will be no other dispatches during the day.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

The Right Hon. George James Finch-Hatton, M.A., tenth Earl of



Winchelsea and sixth Earl of Nottingham, Viscount Maidstone, and Baron Finch in the Peerage of England, and a Baronet, died on the 9th inst. He was born, May 31, 1815, the only son of the ninth Earl, by his first wife, Georgiana Charlotte, daughter of the third Duke of Montrose. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated second class in Classics in 1835. As Lord Maidstone, he sat in the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, from 1837 to 1841, and subsequently contested unsuccessfully the City of Westminster. His Lordship married, first, Aug. 6, 1846, Constance Henrietta, daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey; and secondly, Feb. 16, 1882, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Bryan, widow of Mr. George Leopold Bryan of Jenkinstown, and daughter of the second Marquis of Conyngham, K.P. By the former (who died March 5, 1878) he had one son, George William Henage, Viscount Maidstone, who died without issue in 1879, and three daughters. The Peerage honours now devolve on his half-brother, Hon. Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, of Haverholme Priory, M.P. for the Spalding division of Lincolnshire, born in 1851, and married in 1875, to Edith, only daughter of Mr. E. W. Harcourt, M.P., of Nuneham, Oxfordshire, by whom he has issue. The late nobleman, when Lord Maidstone, was well known on the turf. The Earldom of Winchelsea dates from 1628; that of Nottingham from 1681.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Rev. Henry Hubert Cornish, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, on the 9th inst., aged seventy-five.

Mr. George Cherry, chairman of the Berkshire Sessions, on the 12th inst., at his residence, Denford House, near Hungerford. Mr. Cherry's life was devoted to the public service in Berkshire, where he filled various positions of importance.

Mr. Henry Porter Sherbrooke, of Oxton Hall, Notts, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff, 1859, at Llandudno, in his seventy-seventh year. He was eldest son of Rev. Robert Lowe, M.A., Rector of Bingham and Prebendary of Southwell, and assumed the surname and arms of Sherbrooke in 1847, on succeeding to the estates of his kinsman, Mr. W. Sherbrooke of Oxton. His younger brother is Robert Lowe, Viscount Sherbrooke.

Mr. Edward Francis Harrison, C.S.I., at Upper Norwood, on the 5th inst. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1849, from which he retired in 1880, with a high reputation as a financier. Among other services, he was mainly instrumental in introducing the paper currency into India. In 1865 he reorganised the Financial Department of Burmah. He was president of the Bank of Bengal, and he held the appointment of Comptroller-General of India for twelve years. In 1878, he was sent by the British Government to inquire into the state of the finances of Turkey, and was Vice-President of the International Commission of Inquiry. He was made a C.S.I. in 1882, and received the Order of the Osmanieh (second class). He was latterly a director of several well-known City companies.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION: "WILD WEST."

"Buffalo Bill" (the Hon. Colonel W. F. Cody, of Nebraska), the hero of "the Wild West," is daily astonishing thousands of spectators at the Great American Exhibition with his companies of hunters, "cow-boys," and native Indians, by riding and shooting feats of great variety. The American bison, commonly called the buffalo, and the wapiti deer, still found on the Western plains, though rapidly disappearing from the neighbourhood of settled townships and from along the railroad lines, figure as beasts of chase in this unique entertainment. Sportsmen who would indulge a fancy for pursuing these large animals in North America will have to make haste; in a very few years there will not be a herd of them left. Dr. Grinnell, the author of "Forest and Stream," ascertained last summer, by careful inquiry, that the number of buffaloes remaining in the United States' territory did not exceed seven or eight hundred altogether, including about 350 in Wyoming, with the "National Park" of the Yellowstone region; fifty-two in Montana, near the head of the Mussellshell river; about thirty at the head of the Dismal river, in Nebraska; in the mountains of Colorado, one herd of thirty and one of twenty; in the sand-hills of Kansas, and to the south, in the "Pan-handle" district of Texas, three or four hundred; a good many of which have been killed this year. The species, as a wild and free animal, will probably be quite extinct in North America some time before the end of the nineteenth century, being slaughtered without reserve for the sake of the hides. Hunters for sport prefer to chase the buffalo on horseback, singling out a victim from the herd, and pursuing him close till he can be shot with the rifle or heavy revolver. Stalking or "still hunting," on foot, is the more destructive practice of the men who follow it for gain of the spoils; they creep up, on the leeward side, to within fifty, sixty, or seventy yards of the herd, and shoot down one after another, while the remaining beasts, though slightly disturbed, move away but a few paces. The wapiti deer is a familiar object near the Regent's Park entrance to our Zoological Gardens. In a wild state, finding refuge in the forests at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, which are its winter abode, this animal may continue its existence some time longer. Its flesh and skin contribute to the support of some Indian tribes. It can be captured alive by a horseman throwing the lasso. But all these roving denizens of the wilderness are destined soon to give place to the spread of American civilisation; which will cover the "Wild West" from the Missouri to Oregon, to Utah, Nevada, and California, with the settled habitations of regular industry. The reader who would like to know something of "Buffalo Bill's" personal adventures should get *Murray's Magazine* for June, in which he has written a few pages on "Fighting and Trapping Out West."

The Bishop of London consecrated the new church of St. Andrew, Willesden, last week, and after the service there was a public luncheon in the High School.

Mr. Alfred Reed and Mr. Corney Grain, to celebrate her Majesty's Jubilee, will throw open the doors of St. George's Hall on the afternoon of June 21, and give their performance to the boys of the "Royal Military Asylum" (Duke of York's School), a contingent from the Foundling Hospital in Bloomsbury, and some 200 other children, together numbering about 900, all of whom will be provided with refreshments, and at the close of the entertainment the juvenile audience, accompanied by the band of the military school, will sing "God save the Queen."

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, June 14.

I think I am expressing the opinion of the majority of the Parisians in stating that during the past week the sun has been warm, especially towards afternoon. The summer has arrived all at once, and with it the dead season when business becomes dull, when the fashionable people quit the capital, and the theatres close their doors, while the politicians cease to overthrow Ministries. Visitors to Paris will find no distractions but the charm of the city itself, with its shady avenues and boulevards, and no better amusements than dining in the open air in the Champs Elysées, in the midst of a flowery paradise of gardens, trees, and babbling fountains, whose music is mingled with the commonplace fionfions of the neighbouring cafés-concerts, where the great Paulus continues to advertise the "brave General Boulanger" in that most popular song "En revenant de la revue," and where, every night, the name of the General is greeted with vociferous applause, whether serious or ironical it is difficult to say. Boulanger is a mystery still; but one thing is certain—namely, that an immense lot of money must have been spent in advertising him. For that matter, money is still being spent, and all over Paris you see portraits of the General and gaudy chromo-lithographic title-pages of songs, such as "Le Général Victoire, or the Dream of the little Alsacienne"; or, "Il reviendra, le Général Boulanger," sung to the air of Paulus' ditty. The comic papers, too, represent Boulanger and Bismarck playing chess, and the title says, "Still in check, Bismarck, in spite of Ferry and Rouvier." Rochefort and the Radicals continue to crack up Boulanger, and for the first time since he came into office President Grévy is attacked by them and summoned to resign, which, however, he is not likely to do.

The general debate on the new Army Bill is closed; urgency was voted by 355 votes against 191, which means to say that the Bill will not be subjected to a second reading before the Chamber. Then the Chamber decided, by 384 against 118 votes, to pass immediately to the discussion of the different articles, which will be the business of the Parliament for some time to come. This matter is too technical to be briefly explained; it may, however, be noted that the Minister of War considers three years' service the least minimum, and that, in demanding the incorporation of all citizens in the army he intends to take all possible measures to favour students and those who are preparing for the Church. The measures taken as regards priests in Austria and in other European armies are simple: they are given *congé* immediately, without ever being called into active service, and then, after ordination, they remain for twelve years on the lists of military chaplains.

To-day there was an interpellation in the Chamber on abuses and favouritism in the Post Office Department. It would be dangerous, perhaps, to talk too openly about French political corruption, for, according to all accounts, the French Republic in this respect has nothing to envy of her Transatlantic sister.

The burning of the Opéra Comique is still a topic of talk, and is likely to continue so for some time to come. In the first place, the ridiculous manifestations of ostentation and self-advertising charity which followed the fire have produced some £40,000, and literally nobody knows what can be done with the money or whether there is any use for such a sum. In the second place, the Theatre Commission, stirred to activity by the recent catastrophe, is showing so much severity, that unless there be soon some relaxation in its energy, half the theatres in Paris will have to close their doors for ever, or change their destination. Under the influence of the panic the Commissioners are perhaps going too far, and the public is beginning to protest in favour of the persecuted theatrical managers.

The King of Greece and the Prince Royal arrived in Paris this morning from Milan on their way to London, where they will arrive in time for the Jubilee celebrations. The Duc D'Aosta is expected here also on his way to London as representative of King Humbert; and also Signor Ruffo Scilla, delegate of the Pope. The Jubilee will be celebrated in Paris by a children's fête at Achères, in which all British subjects in Paris will, it is hoped, take part. On the other hand, Lord Lyons has sent out a thousand invitations for a grand garden-party at the Embassy.

M. Clémenceau and M. Paul Foucher, in consequence of a newspaper controversy, met on the plain of Châtillon on Sunday afternoon, and exchanged pistol shots without result. M. Clémenceau, being a splendid pistol shot, we must conclude that he did not aim at his adversary. Then what was the good of wasting time and powder? M. Clémenceau's friends mentioned as a proof of his coolness that, two hours after the duel, he was quoting fine passages from Corneille, in order to convert a recalcitrant friend to a just appreciation of the poet.

M. Anselme Polycarpe Batbie, senator, and a learned law professor, died yesterday, at the age of fifty-nine. M. Batbie played a considerable rôle in French politics since 1871.—T. C.

The King of Italy has conferred upon the Duke of Edinburgh the Collar of the Order of the Annunziata.—The Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst. passed the Budget of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs by 171 votes to 52.

The Belgian Chamber has voted the grant for the erection of the fortifications on the Meuse.

The health of the German Emperor continues to improve.—Dr. Morell Mackenzie operated a second time on the German Crown Prince's throat last week, and removed another portion of the growth. Professor Virchow reports that there is no trace of a malignant character in the growth extracted from the Crown Prince's throat and submitted to the Professor's inspection.—The Crown Prince and Princess left Berlin for London, via Flushing, on Monday evening.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria have gone to Ischl. The Empress will stay there some weeks. The Emperor is to return to Vienna on the 20th.

A Renter's telegram from Copenhagen reports that Princess Marie, wife of Prince Waldemar, has given birth to a son.

The British residents in New York have perfected a plan for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The proceedings will begin on Sunday (to-morrow) with religious services in Trinity Church, in which large numbers of the Episcopal clergy will participate. On Tuesday morning there will be a service of praise and thanksgiving, with patriotic addresses, at the Metropolitan Opera House; and games, with a picnic, will follow in the afternoon at Erastina, Staten Island, concluding in the evening with a fine exhibition of fireworks by James Pain, at a commanding point in New York Harbour.—The Court of Inquiry in New York has given its decision with regard to the recent collision between the steamers Celtic and Britannic, censuring the masters of both vessels. It moreover considers the second officer of the latter vessel to blame.—Dr. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Episcopal Church for Pennsylvania, died at Philadelphia on Sunday, aged seventy-two.

A reception was held at San Francisco on Monday in

honour of the Earl of Aberdeen. The Mayor, Judges of the Supreme and Local Courts, and some 300 citizens were present.

A despatch from Mexico announces that shocks of earthquakes were felt throughout Guerrero State on the 29th ult. and the 1st and 2nd inst., causing some damage to several of the smaller towns.

It is announced from Zanzibar that the cruising-launch of her Majesty's corvette *Turquoise* has been attacked by a slave-dhow, which it sank, rescuing forty-three slaves. A British officer and five men were wounded in the action.

The Military Budget for the whole of India amounts to 1401 lakhs of rupees, against 1428 lakhs in the preceding year. It provides for an army of 73,552 Europeans and 145,165 natives, making a total of 218,717 men.

The South Australian House of Assembly, on the 8th inst., passed a vote of want of confidence in the Government by a majority of 13. The Ministry consequently resigned, and a new one has been formed constituted as follows:—Premier and Treasurer, Mr. T. Playford; Chief Secretary, Mr. James Garden Ramsay; Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. A. Catt; Attorney-General, Mr. C. C. Kingston; Commissioner of Education, Mr. Johnson.

The Most Rev. Dr. Carr was formally installed last Saturday as Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne. A telegram received at Thirsk from Australia states that Canon Camidge has been elected by the Committee of Synod of Bathurst as Bishop of that see.

The New Zealand Parliament has been prorogued prior to its dissolution by the Governor. The elections to the new Parliament will take place in August.

An earthquake occurred at Vernoje, Turkestan, on Thursday week, destroying nearly all the buildings in the town, and causing the deaths of 120 persons, mostly children, as well as injuries to as many others.

A QUEENSLAND APIARY.

The position of colonists with small capital in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, especially those who can be assisted by the services of persons of their own families, might be considerably improved by giving some attention to small industries, for which the climate is peculiarly advantageous. Fruit-growing, the preparation of jams and preserves, the care of the dairy, with the making of butter and cheese, keeping silk-worms, and keeping bees and storing honey, are domestic farmhouse occupations, in which gentlewomen could find agreeable employment, which would often help to pay the money expenses of the household, when the low prices of wool and stock leave a scanty margin for the heavy interest exacted by colonial banks. In Tasmania, we believe, and in the Taranaki provincial district of New Zealand, these subsidiary resources are beginning to be appreciated by families of the educated middle classes, with limited means, who have chosen their residence in those delightful countries. The butter-factories of Taranaki, supplied by many private dairies, command a good market for their produce in the city of Auckland; and we understand that arrangements for the export of New Zealand butter, preserved by the refrigerating apparatus on board the steam-ships, to London and Liverpool, promise to be successful. Canned or bottled fruit and jam have also become articles of commercial value; and the samples that we saw last year at the Colonial Exhibition prove that no countries in the world are superior by nature for products of this kind. Hop-gardens are found remunerative at Nelson, New Zealand. Queensland grows the finest pineapples, oranges, lemons, citrons, melons, peaches, grapes, figs, olives, pomegranates, and bananas; and the mulberry, which is the basis of sericulture, flourishes there as well as in Italy. The profusion of flowering plants with large blossoms invites thoughtful settlers to call in the aid of the industrious bee; and some apiaries in Queensland, one of which is shown in our Illustration, speedily become remunerative to their owners. It is to be hoped that none of these minor sources of economic welfare and comfort will long be neglected by English colonists who make their home at the Antipodes; and that the favoured lands they inhabit will not be sought exclusively for their immense capacity of yielding gold, wool, mutton, and beef, the chief staples of their present trade.

It was stated at Bolton, on Monday, that the executive of the Ironmasters' Association had decided to vote the Bolton employers £25,000 to support their action in the present dispute; and if that sum be expended, and the men are still out, notices will be issued to all members of the association for a general lock-out, as in 1851.

One of the large south gallery windows of St. James's Church, Piccadilly, has recently been filled with stained glass, as a memorial of the late Mr. Thomas Henry Elam, who was for many years churchwarden. The treatment is of the Renaissance character, very light and brilliant in effect, executed by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Frith-street.

The ancient church of St. Leonard, Sandridge, near St. Albans, containing several features of remarkable interest, has been reopened after complete reparation and extension of the aisles westwards. The work has been carried out by Messrs. Thomas Gregory and Co., under the supervision of Mr. William White, F.S.A.

Last month the officers of the Fishmongers' Company seized at and near Billingsgate Market, and on board boats lying off that place, over 69 tons of fish as unfit for human food. Of this quantity 41 tons were vet fish and 28 tons shell-fish; 28 tons came by land, and 40 tons by water. The weight of fish delivered at Billingsgate during the month was 13,217 tons, of which 7818 tons came by land and 5369 tons by water. The fish seized included cod, crabs, eels, escallops, gurnets, haddocks, herrings (8 tons), lobsters, mackerel, mussels, oysters, periwinkles, plaice, shads, shrimps, skate, soles, sturgeon, trout, whelks, whitebait (7 tons), and whiting (10 tons). The mussels were described as thoroughly out of condition and unsaleable.—At Shadwell Market 1370 tons of fish were delivered and none seized.

The little society of learned bibliopoles who dub themselves with the fantastic title of The Odd Volumes, "meeting once a month to make up a set," had a reception on the 10th inst. at Willis's Rooms. There was a crowded gathering of members and guests, who were received by the president, Mr. Alfred J. Davies, and Mrs. Charles Davies. In the course of the evening "Brother" Bernard Quaritch, librarian to the set, gave a brief sketch of Liturgical literature, illustrating his address by reference to a number of beautiful illuminated missals and prayer-books, which were exhibited upon tables in the reception-room. Among the most remarkable of the specimens referred to were a square folio on vellum, known as the "Huntingfield or Mendham Psalter," and valued at a thousand pounds, and the "Talbot Prayer-book," an oblong folio, estimated to be worth a similar amount. The latter book has a history. It is said to have been carried by Talbot when he was killed at the battle of Castillon, in 1453, and to have been rediscovered only a few years ago in Brittany.

THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

The Agricultural Hall at Islington has, during the past week, been frequented by spectators of the performances, twice a day of the annual Royal Military Tournament, held now for the eighth year, to benefit the fund for sick and disabled soldiers. The Commander-in-Chief of the Army, the Duke of Cambridge, was present at the opening on Saturday. The competitions include every military kind of feats of skill and strength, both on foot and on horseback, sword-play and bayonet, fencing, singlestick, riding and leaping, tilting at the ring, lemon cutting, tent pegging, "heads and posts"; while the competitors are more representative than on previous occasions, having been selected as the champions of the various districts into which the United Kingdom has been divided, and being men who have gained their right to appear at Islington in preliminary tournaments. On Saturday afternoon, with the Commander-in-Chief, were several Indian Princes. There were present a large number of the Chelsea pensioners, the boys of the Duke of York's School and the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, the girls of the Guards' Home, and the children of the Royal Caledonian School. The programme included trotting and galloping by half-a-dozen teams of the Royal Artillery; the musical ride of the 1st Life Guards, dancing a horse-quadrille; riding and jumping competitions, in which the obstacles were gorse hedges, post-and-rail fences, a wall, a brook, and an "in and out," which showed the efficiency of the 1st and 2nd Dragoons and 5th Lancers, and the 10th (Prince of Wales's) Hussars. But the display designed by Colonel Onslow, Inspector-General of Gymnasia, and in which all arms—Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry—were engaged, formed the most interesting part of the entertainment. This introduced an armour-plated train manned by sailors. The idea is that the outposts of a force are preparing to cross a river and attack a strongly entrenched position. They bivouac for the night, and under cover of the darkness a field-railway is laid up to the banks of the river. At daybreak they are discovered, and the enemy prepare to dispute the passage by sending out infantry and machine-guns to open fire upon the Royal Engineers, who have arrived and commenced the erection of a bridge. The enemy succeed for a time in stopping the work. The attack, however, becomes strongly reinforced by infantry, and a mule mountain-battery with screw-guns comes into action. A railway whistle is heard, a train with five-barrelled Gardner guns, worked by the Royal Navy, comes along the line, and the attack is so fierce that the defenders are compelled to fall back behind their entrenchments. The Engineers complete the bridge. The action becomes general. Horses and men fall, killed or wounded; the soldiers of the attack rush over the bridge, followed by the mules and the artillery; the stronghold of the enemy is stormed, the British troops scale the walls, and the victory is complete. The Union Jack is seen waving from the ramparts, and the strains of "Rule Britannia," followed by "God Save the Queen," bring this effective display to a close.

Mr. Henry Tresawna Gerrans, M.A., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Worcester College, Oxford University, has been appointed secretary of the Oxford Local Examinations.

Messrs. G. H. Boughton, A.R.A., Solomon J. Solomon, John Charlton, John Collier, J. C. Dollman, R.I., Joseph Farquharson, E. Blair Leighton, and Cyrus Johnson, R.I., have been elected members of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colours.

Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher, has been commissioned to execute the marble statue of the Queen which the Royal College of Physicians are about to erect on the Victoria Embankment. The bust of her Majesty now being exhibited in the Royal Academy was, by special command, executed by the same hand.

The Countess of Cardigan and Lancastre has presented to the Senior United Service Club the marble bust, by Marochetti, of her late husband, the Earl of Cardigan, and has sent to the Liverpool Jubilee Exhibition the head of the Balacra charger, Ronald, and the small original equestrian portrait of Lord Cardigan by De Prades.

Messrs. A. and S. Gatti have invited the boys of the training-ships and naval schools to a special morning performance of the "Harbour Lights" at the Adelphi Theatre next Friday, the 24th inst., so that many of our future sailors will be enabled to witness the representation of this immensely-successful nautical drama.

Owing to the indisposition of Lord Tennyson, Mr. Lewis Morris has been invited by the Prince of Wales to write the Inaugural Ode for the Foundation of the Imperial Institute. It will be set to music by Sir Arthur Sullivan, and performed by a monster chorus and orchestra, in the Albert Hall, on July 4, in the presence of the Queen.

In St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. John Blundell Leigh, second son of the late Mr. Henry Blundell Leigh, was married to the Lady Rose Nevill, twin daughter of the Marquis of Abergavenny. Mr. Devas accompanied the bridegroom as best man; and there were eight bridesmaids—the Ladies Idina and Violet Nevill, sisters of the bride; Miss Leigh, sister of the bridegroom; Misses Violet and Muriel Gathorne-Hardy and Miss Joan Nevill, nieces, and Miss Eleanor Nevill, cousin of the bride, and Lady Hilda Rous. The bride was also attended by two pages, Master Gilbert Nevill, her nephew, and the Hon. Charles Cavendish, son of Lord and Lady Chesham. The bride arrived accompanied by her father, who gave her away.

The annual exhibition of drawings done by the pupil-teachers and children of the London Board Schools has been held at Drapers' Hall, City. The works on view numbered about 700, and were selected from the eight local exhibitions which were held in various parts of the metropolis last month. The examples of modelling in clay were of special interest. A great improvement in this work is reported by the masters, especially in original design, and this indicates how popular the manipulation of clay is with those to whom an opportunity has been given for practice. Original designs in colour were more numerous, and better in quality than in last year's exhibition; and, altogether, Mr. Ablett, the superintendent of drawing to the London School Board, states that the year showed a marked improvement all round.

The Honourable Society of Cymrodorion, for the encouragement of Welsh literature, science, and art, held their annual conversation on the 10th inst., at the galleries of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall. A large gathering of members and their friends were present, including the Earl of Powis, president of the society. The evening's entertainment consisted chiefly in a very excellent programme of Welsh music, including harp performances by Mr. John Thomas, harpist to the Queen; and vocal solos, both Welsh and English, in which the following artists took part.—Madame Edith Wynne, Miss S. A. Evans, Miss Jenkins, Miss Lizzie Jones, Miss Megan Jones, Mr. Maldwyn Humphreys, and Mr. Wilfrid Jones; Miss Ella Richards and Miss Aubrey assisting at the pianoforte. During the brief intervals between the musical performances some attention was bestowed upon the pictures and Mr. Whistler's arrangements.



THE ROYAL MILITARY TOURNAMENT: ARMOUR-CLAD TRAIN ATTACKING A FORT.



A QUEENSLAND APIARY.



GRAND MASONIC GATHERING IN THE ROYAL ALBERT HALL IN HONOUR OF THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

The Prince of Wales, who in 1875 was elected and installed Worshipful Grand Master of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons in England, presided last Monday afternoon at a meeting of six thousand Freemasons, representing nineteen hundred Lodges, assembled to present an address to the Queen upon the fiftieth anniversary of her reign. The vast oval building, from the area floor to the upper gallery, was filled with the Brethren, all wearing white aprons and white kid gloves, some rows of them in light blue collars, with silver emblems, others in crimson collars, and the Grand Officers, ranged in front, in purple and gold, with gold chains and splendid regalia-jewels. They were arranged, in the order of their Masonic rank, by Sir Albert Woods, the Grand Director of Ceremonies; and when the trumpets announced the approach of the procession and all stood up to honour the Grand Master, the scene was most imposing.

At four o'clock the head of the procession entered the hall at the door opposite the dais. It consisted of all the Grand Officers, past and present, in due order of precedence, wearing their purple and gold chains. The organist played a grand march as the procession passed across the hall to the dais. Here was placed the throne from Grand Lodge with a number of

handsome chairs. The standard-bearers deposited the colours on each side of the throne; and the platform was soon filled by about two hundred past and present Grand Officers. The Prince of Wales had on his right the Duke of Connaught, and next him the Earl of Carnarvon, the Maharajah of Kooch-Behar, and Lord Wolsely; on the left were Prince Albert Victor and the Earl of Lathom. The Grand Lodge of Ireland was represented by several brethren in green collars. They were on the right of the Prince of Wales, and their appearance on the platform was greeted with cheers. Freemasons from Scotland, Wales, the Colonies, and India were also present.

The Prince expressed his gratification at one of the largest gatherings of Freemasons ever seen, and remarked that his ancestors, the former Sovereigns of England, had always supported Masonry, knowing that it was, though a secret society, not a dangerous one, as loyalty and philanthropy were its tenets; and were the mottoes of which they were especially proud. His Royal Highness stated the object of this meeting; and the Grand Secretary, Colonel Shadwell Clarke, then read the proposed Address to the Queen from the United Grand Lodge of England, assuring her Majesty of their fervent attachment to her throne and person, expressing gratitude to

"the Great Architect of the Universe" for her extended reign, and praying for her continued preservation and for the welfare of her realm. This address was to be signed by the Prince of Wales as Grand Master. The Earl of Carnarvon, Pro-Grand Master, moved the adoption of the address, observing that seventeen Royal Princes had, at various times, presided over the Freemasons of England; the Queen herself was the daughter of a Freemason, and her grandson, Prince Albert Victor of Wales, had joined the craft that day. The motion, seconded by the Earl of Lathom, was carried unanimously; the National Anthem was sung by the whole assembly, and was followed by three cheers and a flourish of trumpets.

The Grand Master proceeded to confer special rank on a number of the Freemasons; the Maharajah of Kooch-Behar was appointed Past Senior Warden; Sir Reginald Hanson, Bart., Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Justice Field, Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng, and Sir Francis Knollys, Past Junior Wardens. The Prince of Wales shook hands with each of them. A jewel was then presented to the Grand Master, which had been subscribed for by members of the craft. The sum of £6000 was also subscribed, to be equally divided between the three Masonic charities.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

The holiday visitors to London at this crowded season will luckily be able to see a play by Shakspeare at our first theatre, and, more than that, can observe for themselves the best possible specimen of modern Shakspearean production. In none of his celebrated revivals has Mr. Irving better shown his skill in stage-management, his nice arrangement of business, or his careful suggestions in music, light, and colour to enhance the beauty of Shakspeare's text than in the case of "Much Ado About Nothing." Much has been said and written before now of the relative value of Shakspeare for the study and the stage, many maintaining with emphasis that the poet must lose in value and influence when handled for the eye as well as for the imagination. If this be true of some plays, it is certainly not of all; and it would not be saying too much boldly to affirm that nine tenths of Shakspearean students have never understood the comedy of "Much Ado about Nothing" so well as when they first saw it on the Lyceum-stage. The merriment of the comedy scenes; their enchanting buoyancy and humour; the pleasant refinement of this ideal home of luxury and good-taste; the dresses and the processions; the music and the song, exactly accord with the Poet's fancy: whilst the church scene, with its ecclesiastical pomp and sudden solemnity, the one place where the most dramatic episode takes place, affords an admirable contrast to the lighter portions of the play. What we shall call imaginative stage direction has its highest and best expression in this one church scene, that hitherto has been played in an alcove or a cupboard. Gradually the deepest attention of the spectator is lifted to a climax. When before has the pathetic swoon of Hero been so beautifully realised? When before have the comforting words of the Friar been so carried home to the hearts of his audience when he tells us of Claudio that—

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The idea of her life shall sweetly creep
Into his study of imagination—

a veritable gem of embodied thought? When before has so much reason been given for the half-hysterical war of words and indignant remonstrance on the part of Benedick and Beatrice that closes the scene? But apart from the superb and thoughtful mounting of this delightful play—never before so appreciated as now—the majority of the Lyceum company are seen at their very best. There have been several changes in the cast. Mr. Glenney is Don Pedro, instead of Mr. Terriss; Mr. Haviland is Don John, in place of Mr. Glenney; Mr. Alexander becomes Claudio, in substitution for Mr. Forbes Robertson; the Leonato is Mr. Weman and not Mr. Fernandez; and Miss Winifred Emery takes Hero in lieu of Miss Millward. The practice of constantly playing together has done wonders for Beatrice and Benedick. Their sallies of wit, their interchanges of bright sarcasm and repartee, are more spontaneous than they ever were before; and on the occasion of Miss Ellen Terry's benefit on Monday last, the acting of that lady and of Mr. Henry Irving in these congenial characters was better, brighter, and more exhilarating than we ever remember it to have been. But then, as so many of the lady's friends observed in the stalls, "Ellen Terry is Beatrice." That this criticism was justified, many must have owned who heard her answer to Don Pedro's assertion that she was "born in a merry hour." "No, sure, my Lord, my mother cried!" and then, with a fantastic toss of her head, "But then there was a star danced, and under that was I born! Cousins, Heaven give you joy!" That, surely, was Shakspeare's Beatrice who spoke those lines.

If good will and energy could make a theatre successful,

then the old Olympic, in Wych-street, may be brought into prominence again under the tasteful direction of Miss Agnes Hewitt. She has certainly gone about her work in a businesslike and practical spirit. The theatre was dull and dingy; she has painted it up, and made it look pretty. It was dowdy; she has refurbished it. It was evil-smelling; she has drained and deodorised it. But Miss Hewitt is not one of the innocent race of manageresses who expect the public to flock into a playhouse on the strength of purity and paint. She is sensible enough to know that an unpopular theatre in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred means a theatre where the performance is not considered worth the price paid for it. People never stay away on account of a theatre, but always on account of a play. The most unlucky theatres, as they are called, become prosperous directly the entertainment is talked about. Witness the Opera Comique, crowded every night to see Mrs. Bernard-Beere in "As in a Looking-Glass." So Miss Hewitt goes very sensibly to a practical, businesslike dramatist, like Mr. Henry Herman, who, in conjunction with Mr. Freeman Wills, furnishes her with a play which, whatever may be said for or against it, is on the safe side. The scheme of "The Golden Band" is not very novel; the scenes are not particularly interesting; the dialogue is not remarkably brilliant; but the whole thing will pass. Indeed, it was passed on the first night by an unusually demonstrative audience, who, if they did not find another "Silver King," met with some strange and novel characters set in a conventional but brightly-gilded frame. Our authors endeavour at the outset to attract the attention of the newspaper-reading public. Just now public sympathy has been aroused in favour of a matrimonial complication where an illegal or technically illegal marriage has brought in its train disastrous consequences to a luckless woman and an innocent child. The strict details of the "Langworthy case" are not, of course, followed out in the new play, which was probably written long before that sensation story was published; but there is quite enough in the forlorn position of Mrs. Weatherley, turned out of her husband's home and estates during his absence on military duty in India, to enlist the sympathies of such as are daily protesting against the odiousness of some of our marriage laws. The lunacy laws have been exposed before on the stage; but it does not require the passionate eloquence of a Mrs. Weldon to bring down the cheers that must come when a wife implores an honest magistrate to protect her husband, who is being dragged to his doom by a couple of stalwart mad-house keepers. Nor are Mr. Herman and Mr. Wills oblivious of the fact that ridicule is, on the whole, a more important factor on the modern stage than reverence. Our latest comedies dangerously tread on the confines of farce, and our best melodramas do not always steer clear of social exaggeration. A burglar clergyman is a new figure on the stage. It has a most comical effect to see a well-dressed parson, with tasselled hat and orthodox frock-coat handing about the "swag" contained in a black bag to a shambling villain with a red nose, whose profession is to train young thieves; but the novel situation of all is where the respected clergyman, when in danger of arrest, produces a revolver from his pocket, kills a groom, and hides his body behind a convenient tombstone. In these days sensation is preferred to sense, and the sham clergyman of this new play must make or mar its destiny. When harping on originality, we, who spend so many hours of our life in the theatre, must never forget that the non-professional playgoer is not quite so sharp in detecting coincidences as we are. It pleases us, as we sit in our stalls, to say: "Ah, there is Robert Macaire; that reminds me of Fagin; here we have 'Jo,' or any other stage street-boy; or, here is a motive boldly

annexed from 'Marcel'"; but the ordinary playgoer has probably not heard of one of these plays, and it does not disturb him in the least to see some ideas of them over again, even if he had. The most successful dramatist, as a rule, is the one who has the best memory for effective scenes and characters; and, after all, the dramatist is no more an unconscious imitator than the merry musician. Both have very few keys to touch, very few chords to awaken. They have both a very good "ear" and they both make use of it. The acting all round is respectable enough, but not striking in its excellence. All is carefully and inoffensively done. The jaunty joviality of crime shown by Mr. Brandon Thomas as the religious burglar; the earnestness of Mr. Graham and Miss Maud Milton as the devoted husband and wife; and the character touches by Mr. Burnett, Miss Edwardes, and Miss Kate Kearny, an inimitable Irishwoman, are certainly not without merit. Miss Agnes Hewitt, with a sublime indifference to sympathy, but with a religious devotion to art, takes the character of an intensely disagreeable woman and plays it exactly as the authors wrote it. Granted such a woman, she could not have been acted better. But, in her character of observant woman, Miss Hewitt could probably have told her authors that the most hateful creature has some redeeming qualities—one occasional moment of contrast to her callousness. But this well-dressed wife is cruel, calculating, and cynical to the last. What with Lena Despard and this pretty Georgina Walcott, it would appear that our dramatists had become as misogynistic as Euripides himself. C. S.

The Duke of Norfolk has been appointed a member of the Royal Commission on Education, in the place of Mr. Molloy, M.P., resigned.

In the class list of the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos, promulgated last Saturday, there was a bracket of four Senior Wranglers—a most unusual if not unprecedented thing.

Lord Hartington presided, on Monday, over a meeting of members of Parliament and other gentlemen, at the House of Commons, when it was resolved that a National Association for the Promotion of Technical and Commercial Education should be formed.

Last week eight steamers landed live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool from American and Canadian ports, and, being a smaller number than that of the preceding week, the total arrivals show a decrease in the imports of some 515 cattle, 456 quarters of beef, and 119 sheep.

The will of the late Mr. Joseph Tritton, of 54, Lombard-street, banker, made on Oct. 27, 1884, has been proved by his two sons, Mr. Joseph Herbert Tritton and Mr. Charles Ernest Tritton, and his son-in-law, Mr. William Leatham Barclay, the executors, the personal estate being sworn at £126,183. The will, after confirming his marriage settlement, gives an immediate legacy of £1000 to the testator's widow, and the option of residing in his freehold residences at Norwood and Great Leighs during her life, rent free, with the rentals of the greater part of his real estate for her life, the Norwood property falling at her decease to the testator's second son. The will contains specific devises to his sons of his properties in Essex (subject to his widow's life interest, as above mentioned); and, after making further provision for the widow and his surviving daughter, and bequeathing legacies to his sons, relatives, friends, and servants, and £1000 to be distributed for charitable purposes, the residue of the real and personal estate is given to his eldest son.

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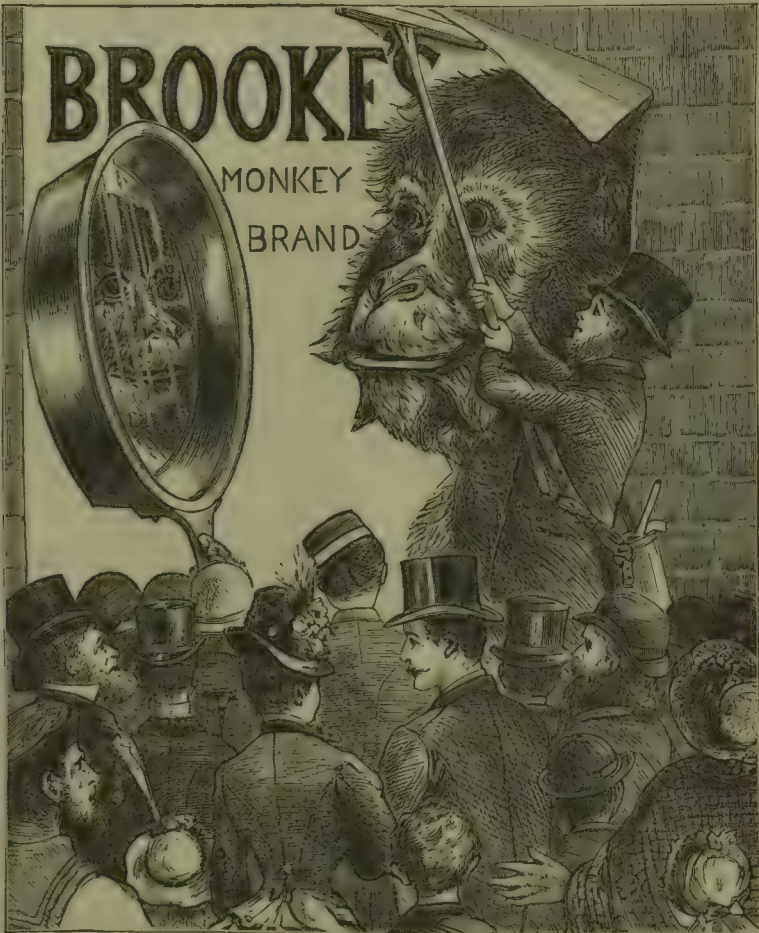
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"animalcules," leaving them pearly white, imparting a deli-
cious fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes
instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco
smoke; being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of
sweet herbs and plants, it is perfectly delicious to the taste,
and as harmless as cherry. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers
everywhere, at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

DR. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.,
M.R.I.A., F.C.S., writing on Alcohol in the year 1860
says:—"The Bushmills. — Before concluding the article, on
Malt Whiskey a short account of the Bushmills may prove
interesting, as this spirit is said by many to claim pre-
cidence over all others, in the same manner that genuine
Holland is considered superior to any gin made in this
country."—Address Orders to The Bushmills' Old Distillery
Company (Limited), 1, Hill-street, Belfast.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
at
RODRIGUES', 42, PICCADILLY.
SETS FOR THE WRITING-TABLE and BOUDOIR,
in POLISHED BRASS, OXIDIZED SILVER, and CHINA.
from 21s. to £10.
DRESSING CASES. DESPATCH BOXES.
JEWEL CASES. ENVELOPE CASES.
CASES OF IVORY BRUSHES. STATIONERY CABINETS.
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CARRIAGE CLOCKS. INKSTANDS.
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SCENT BOTTLES. CANDELABRA.
FANS, IVORY and PEARL. POSTAGE SCALES.
BOXES OF GAMES. CIGAR CABINETS.
LIQUEUR CASES. PURSES; CIGAR CASES.
And a large and choice Assortment of ENGLISH,
VIENNESE, and PARISIAN NOVELTIES, from 5s. to £3.

TRAVELLING DRESSING BAGS,
Morocco, with Hall-marked Sterling Silver Fittings,
£5 5s., £10 10s., £15, £20, £30, to £50.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES',
for Cartes-de-Visite and Cabinet Portraits, 10s. 6d. to 25.
REGIMENTAL AND PRESENTATION ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES and SCROLLS, Leather and Plush,
with gilt reversible linings, to hold 2 to 24 Portraits.

RODRIGUES' MONOGRAMS,
ARMS, CORONET, CREST, and ADDRESS DIES.
Engraved as Gems from Original and Artistic Designs.
NOTE-PAPER and ENVELOPES, brilliantly illuminated by
hand in Gold, Silver, Bronze, and Colours.
BEST RELIEF STAMPING, any colour, 1s. per 100.
All the New and Fashionable Note-Papers.
BALL PROGRAMMES, MENUS and GUEST CARDS,
WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS, and BOOK PLATES.
A VISITING CARD PLATE, elegantly Engraved, and 100
Superfine Cards printed, for 4s. 6d.

RODRIGUES, 42, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

SECOND-HAND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS
of the finest quality.—Messrs. HANCOCKS and CO.
having recently purchased a quantity of Diamond Work,
suitable for Wedding Presents, consisting of Necklaces,
Bracelets, Stars, Rings, Brooches, Pearl Necklaces, &c., are
NOW OFFERING them for SALE at nearly one-half of their
original cost.—30, Bruton-street (corner of New Bond-street),
London, W.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.
Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.
Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted.
Four times the strength of Cocoa thickened yet weakened
with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality cheaper.
The Faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly diges-
tive Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER."
Keeps for years in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A ten-
pound tin to Breakfast-Cup costing less than a half penny.
In Air-Tight Tins, 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers.
H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, Strand, W.C.

FRY'S
PURE
CONCENTRATED
COCOA.
"I consider it a very rich, delicious Cocoa. It is highly
concentrated and therefore economical as a family food. It
is the drink par excellence for children, and gives no trouble
in making."—W. H. R. STANLEY, M.D.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S Patterns of new French
printed shirtings and Oxford mat, sent to select from
six shirts and one dozen of collars to match for 3s., carriage
paid.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.
Special to Measure.
30s., 40s., 45s., the half-dozen.
Illustrated Self-measure post-free.
R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

OLD SHIRTS Refronted, Wrist and Collar
Banded, fine Linen, Three for 6s.; Superior, 7s. 6d.; Extra
Fine, 9s. Send three (not less), with Cash. Returned ready for
use, carriage paid.—R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

EGIDIUS.—The only FLANNEL SHIRTS
that never shrink in washing, not if washed 100 times.
Woven, three for 31s. 6d.; elastic, soft as silk, three for 39s. 6d.
Write for Patterns and Self-measure.
R. FORD and CO., 41, Poultry, London.

EGIDIUS TENNIS FLANNEL SHIRTS,
never shrink in washing, white and fancy colours,
7s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 11s. 6d.; elastic, soft as silk, 13s. 6d. Self-
measure and patterns by post.
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THE "PARKER" UMBRELLA (REGISTERED).
PATRONISED BY ROYALTY.

5000 SILK UMBRELLAS, 2s. 6d. each, direct
from the manufacturer, Ladies' or Gents' Plain or Twill
Silk. PARKER'S hollow ribbed frames; beautifully carved
and mounted sticks. Parcels Post free, 2s. 6d. (or 3s. stamps).
15,000 sold in twelve months. List and Testimonials free.
Recovering, &c., neatly done.—J. B. PARKER, Umbrella
Works, Broom Close, Sheffield.

THE HIGH-CLASS GARDEN HOSE, by
MERRYWEATHER and SONS, 65, Long-acre, London,
W.C., is three times as durable as any other. Beware
of inferior and colourable imitations. Each genuine length is
stamped in raised letters "Merryweather and Sons." Buy
direct, any length.

COCKLE'S
ANTIBILIOUS
PILLS.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
FOR LIVER.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
FOR BILE.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
FOR INDIGESTION.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.
FOR HEARTBURN.

NUDA VERITAS HAIR RESTORER.
For twenty-one years this preparation has been known
to the fashionable world as superior to all others. Any person
once using it will be convinced that it is the most effectual,
harmless, and permanent restorer. It is not a dye, but, after a
few days' use, it will certainly restore grey or faded hair to its
original colour. Nuda Veritas quickly stops the hair from
falling, strengthens, and causes growth on bald spots; re-
moves dandruff, and is a matchless dressing. Its use defies
detection. Cases, 10s. 6d. each, of Chemists, Perfumers, &c., from
whom circulars may be had.—Agents, R. HOVENDEN and
SONS, 31 and 32, Berners-st., W.; 91-95, City-rd., London, E.C.

GOLDEN HAIR.—Robar's AUREOLINE
produces the beautiful golden colour so much admired.
Warranted perfectly harmless. Price 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all
principal Perfumers and Chemists throughout the world.
Agents, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 31 and 32, Berners-st., W.

BENZINE COLLAS BENZINE COLLAS
CLEANS GLOVES. CLEANS DRESSES.
CLEANS GLOVES. CLEANS DRESSES.
CLEANS GLOVES. CLEANS DRESSES.

BENZINE COLLAS BENZINE COLLAS
REMOVES TAR, OIL, PAINT, GREASE,
REMOVES TAR, OIL, PAINT, GREASE,
FROM FURNITURE, CLOTH, &c.

BENZINE COLLAS, BENZINE COLLAS.
See the word COLLAS on the Label.
See the word COLLAS on the Cap.

BENZINE COLLAS, BENZINE COLLAS.
Sold everywhere, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. per Bottle.
Agents: J. SANGER and SONS, 489, Oxford-street, W.

JUBILEE BANK HOLIDAY, TUESDAY,
JUNE 21.—LONDON BRISTOL AND SOUTH COAST
RAILWAY.—GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
TRAINS SUSPENDED.—Some of the usual Week-day Trains
will not be run. (For particulars see special bills.)
EXTRA TRAINS.—Special Late Trains will be run on the
South London Line between Victoria and London Bridge, and
on the Local Lines between Victoria, Crystal Palace, and West
Croydon, also between London Bridge and West Croydon.
(For particulars see special bills.)

PORTSMOUTH AND ISLE OF WIGHT.
SATURDAY TO TUESDAY CHEAP TRAINS, Saturday,
June 18, to Havant, Southsea, and Portsmouth from Victoria,
1 p.m., calling at Clapham Junction; from London Bridge,
2.40 p.m.; and Kensington 12.45 p.m. Returning by certain
Trains on the following Tuesday evening.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21.—CHEAP TRAINS from London
Bridge, Victoria, and Kensington 8.40 a.m., to Havant, South-
sea, and Portsmouth. Returning same day.
Return fares between London and Portsmouth Town and
Havant: Day Excursions, 4s.; Saturday to Tuesday, 7s. 6d.
and 5s.

For Isle of Wight connections, and through Cheap Fares to
Ryde, Cowes, Ventnor, and Isle of Wight Railway Stations,
see Handbills.

HASTINGS AND ST. LEONARDS.
Tuesday, June 21.—CHEAP TRAINS from London
Bridge 7.45 a.m., and from Victoria 7.35 a.m., calling at Clapham
Junction. Returning same day. Fare there and back, 4s.

EASTBOURNE AND LEWES.—Tuesday,
June 21.—CHEAP TRAINS from London Bridge, 8 a.m.;
and from Victoria, 7.50 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction.
Returning same day.
Fares there and back—Eastbourne, 4s.; Lewes, 3s.

HASTINGS, ST. LEONARDS, EAST-
BOURNE, AND LEWES.—Tuesday, June 21.—Special
Cheap Train from New Cross, 8 a.m., calling at Brockley,
Honor Oak Park, Forest Hill, Sydenham, Penge, Anerley,
Newwood Junction, and East Croydon. Returning same day.
Fares there and back, Hastings, St. Leonards, and East-
bourne, 4s.; Lewes, 3s.

BRIGHTON.—SATURDAY TO TUESDAY.
SPECIAL CHEAP TRAINS: SATURDAY, JUNE 18,
from Victoria, 8.25 a.m., and 2.0 p.m., calling at Clapham
Junction; from Kensington 8.10 a.m. and 1.50 p.m., calling at
West Brompton, Chelsea, and Battersea; and from London
Bridge 8.30 a.m. and 2.20 p.m., calling at New Cross and East
Croydon.

Returning only on the following Tuesday, and then only by
the 6.5 p.m. Train. Fares there and back, 7s. 6d. and 5s.

BRIGHTON AND BACK FOR THREE
SHILLINGS.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS, Tuesday, June 21, by frequent
Special Trains, leaving London Bridge and Victoria at 8.30 a.m.,
and from Kensington 8.15 a.m., calling at Clapham
Junction, Latham, Streatham Hill, Crystal Palace, New Cross
Junction and Croydon. Returning same day.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM NEW-CROSS. Tuesday,
June 21, 8.15 a.m., calling at Brockley, Honor Oak Park, Forest
Hill, Sydenham, Penge, Anerley, and Croydon. Returning
same day.
Fare to Brighton and back, Three Shillings.

WORTHING.—CHEAP EXCURSIONS
on Tuesday, June 21, from London Bridge, Victoria,
Kensington, Clapham Junction, New Cross, by the Brighton
Excursion Trains. Fare there and back, Three Shillings.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—FREQUENT
DIRECT TRAINS DAILY to the Crystal Palace from
London Bridge, New Cross; also from Victoria, York-road,
Kensington (Addison-road), West Brompton, Chelsea, and
Clapham Junction.

FOR FULL particulars see Handbills, to be
obtained at Victoria, London Bridge, or any other
Station, and at the following Branch Offices, where Tickets
may also be obtained:—West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-
circus, Piccadilly, and 6, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-
square; Hays' Agency, Cornhill; and Cook's Luggage-circus
Office.
(By Order) A. SARLE, Secretary and General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.
SEASIDE.—TOURIST, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY
or SATURDAY TO TUESDAY TICKETS are issued by all
Trains to YARMOUTH LOWESTOFT, Clacton-on-Sea,
Walton-on-the-Naze, Harwich, Dovercourt, Aldeburgh, Felix-
stowe, Southwold, Hunstanton, and Cromer. For full particu-
lars see Bills.
London, June, 1887. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY
FUND. Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.
HOSPITAL SUNDAY, JUNE 19, 1887. Any person unable to
attend Divine Worship on that day is requested to send his or
her Contribution to the Lord Mayor. Cheques and Post Office
Orders made payable to the Secretary, Mr. HENRY N.
CUNNINGHAM, should be crossed "Bank of England," and sent to
the Mansion House.

WHAT IS YOUR CREST and WHAT
IS YOUR MOTTO?—Send name and county to
CULLETON'S Heraldic Office. Painting in heraldic colours,
7s. 6d. Pedigrees traced. The correct colours for liveries.
The arms of husband and wife linked together, engraved on
seals and dice, &c., 6d. Book plates engraved in ancient and
modern styles.—25, Cranbourn-street, W.C.

CULLETON'S GUINEA BOX of
STATIONERY.—A Ream of Paper and 500 Envelopes,
stamped with Crest or Address. No charge for engraving
steel dies. Wedding and Invitation Cards. A CARD
PLATE and fifty best Cards, Printed, 2s. 6d., post-free, by
T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of
St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

PASTEL PAINTING. By J. L. SPRINCK.
Vide "The Artist," September, 1886.—"We cordially
recommend this little work to all artists." Per post, 1s. 1d.
LECHTERER, BARRE, and Co., 60, Regent-street, W.

SOYER'S SPARKLING ORILLIAN.
Unequalled as a sound, high-class, every-day table
beverage. Used for thirty years by the same county families,
clergy, and medical men. Send Postal Order, 6s., for sample
Case of One Dozen Small Bottles. Bottle and Case allowed
for, if returned.
SOYER and CO., Limited, 11, Queen Victoria-street, London.

THROAT IRRITATION and COUGH.
Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing
cough and hoarseness, the voice. For these symptoms use
EPH'S LUCIFERINE JUBILEES. In contact with the glands
at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, the
glycerine in these agreeable confections becomes actively
healing. Sold in Tins, 1s. 1d., labelled "James Ephs and Co.,
Homeopathic Chemists," London.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CURE OF
STAMMERING and STUTTERING.
LONDON: Baron's Court House, West Kensington.
CORTNEY Green Bank Colliery, Hall Green, near Birmingham.
A little Book written by Mr. BEASLEY, Principal of the
above Institutions, who cured himself after suffering for
nearly forty years, may be had post-free for 13 stamps.

CURE OF DEAFNESS.—NOISES IN THE
EARS.—Rev. E. J. SILVERTON invites sufferers to send
for his book showing the disease and the means of cure. Post-
free, 6d.; French Edition, 1s., with letter of advice, if case is
stated. Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, London. Free
consultations daily.

KEATING'S POWDER.—Kills bugs, moths,
fleas, and all insects (perfectly unvalued). Harmless
to everything but insects. Tins, 6d. and 1s.
WORMS IN CHILDREN are easily, surely, and with
perfect safety got rid of by using KEATING'S WORM
TABLETS. Tins, 1s. 1d. each.



PREPARING FOR THE JUBILEE: BUYING FLAGS AND CHINESE LANTERNS.

THE QUEEN.

Fifty years ago, June 21, 1837, Victoria was proclaimed Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. Popular anticipations of the Jubilee celebration have been growing stronger day by day for months past; and the general feeling of personal affection for the illustrious Lady has equalled the rational conviction, which is the proper ground of loyalty, that her title is the symbol of great political and social blessings in the constitution of this United Kingdom, and of the vast Empire connected with it, which are perceived to be actually beneficial to all classes and races of her subjects. Not the youngest child will have fancied that all these real benefits are due to the virtues and wisdom of the Queen; they are due, under Heaven, to the good sense and good behaviour of the people, to the advance of liberal principles and humane sentiments, to just legislation and administration, to improved notions of the practical and moral side of Christianity, to public and private benevolence, to an increasing regard for duty, equity, and charity in every relation of life, and to the spread of knowledge and the advancement of science and the useful arts. Books and newspapers, speeches and sermons, Acts of Parliament, amendments of the law, penny postage, railways, electric telegraphs, and steam-ships, trade, emigration, home charities, have done something. Hundreds of eminent men, in Government and Parliament, in the Church and the different religious communions, at the Universities and public schools, in legal and judicial reforms, in various branches of literature, of research, of invention and discovery, in manufactures, industry, and commerce, in exploration and colonisation, in philanthropic schemes and their endowment, in promoting education, and in directly relieving the distressed, instructing the ignorant, and reclaiming or restraining the vicious—hundreds of good women, also—have laboured for this result during the past half-century. Thousands have lent active help, and millions have supported these efforts with their approval, sometimes with their express votes, as in the case of just and advantageous political measures. It is not the good Queen who has done all this, but all this could not have been done if we had had a bad King or Queen; and nobody can say that Queen Victoria, by act or word or sign, ever hindered the doing of any good; nor can there be the slightest doubt that she has invariably rejoiced in every good thing done, and has readily given it her countenance in the way suitable to her position. How often she has come forward, as she did the other day in East London, to bestow the lustre of her presence on the opening of some beneficent institution—a People's Palace, a great Hospital or Asylum, a College, a Public Park, an Industrial Exhibition—and how she has taught her sons and daughters, and her daughters-in-law, from the Prince and Princess of Wales to Princess Beatrice, to spend in similar kind services no small part of their time! How many kind letters and messages she has sent on hearing of great and sudden disasters, by which lives were lost, numbers were wounded, and families were left destitute, her compassion being for the working-men killed in the mine or factory, and for the sailors drowned at sea, as well as for her soldiers on the battle-field! The frequent expression of sympathy from this one womanly heart cannot fail to have had some effect in fostering the humane spirit which is characteristic of the public mind in our age, compared with preceding generations. Here is a positive good result of the Queen's personal excellence, more obvious to common remark than the improvement of social and domestic morality which is sometimes claimed and ascribed to the strict propriety of her Court and to the example of the Royal family. The discreet exercise also of her legitimate influence, upon certain occasions, with those who serve the Crown, has been conducive to national welfare. Her Majesty deserves great credit for her share in maintaining the peace and prosperity of the Kingdom.

Historical and biographical compilations, setting forth the events of her reign and of her private life, are just now rather abundant. A narrative, chiefly of matters of personal interest, adorned with many illustrations, is this week published at the office of the *Illustrated London News*; and we shall not here attempt to review the course of those incidents which it relates with sufficient completeness. The early life of this "First Lady of the Land," born May 24, 1819; her education under the care of her estimable mother, the Duchess of Kent; her accession to the throne, at the age of eighteen, upon the death of her uncle, William IV.; her marriage to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Feb. 10, 1840; the successive births of her nine children; her visits to Scotland; the creation of her favourite places of residence, Balmoral and Osborne; the marriage of her eldest daughter to the Crown Prince of Prussia; the death of the Prince Consort, Dec. 14, 1861; the marriages of Princess Alice, of the Prince of Wales, and, successively, those of the other Princes and Princesses, and the lamented deaths of two of them—are topics which have repeatedly been discussed in this Journal. Everybody has heard, everybody in this country has seen; the Royal family has lived in open daylight, and no family of any rank could more fairly and frankly endure this publicity, nor has "that fierce light which beats upon a throne" revealed a stain on the integrity of its affectionate union. Surely, it is to be believed that this sweet and wholesome example, presented by so many persons allied in the dearest bonds of nature and household life, is mainly due to the goodness of her whom we delight to honour:—

Her Court was pure, her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed
In her, as Mother, Wife, and Queen.

Such is the moral of that long tale of public and private life, during the past fifty years, which has entered into the hearts of the people of Great Britain—of the people in the Colonies, aye! and in India, now hailing the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's happy reign. They feel alike upon this occasion; and to utter the unanimous feeling, in conclusion, we will here quit the humble prose of the journalist, and borrow the noble verse of a poet, Mr. Lewis Morris, who thus addresses her Majesty:—

But not in the increase
Of Empire, or the victories of peace,
Chiefly, we seek thy praise.
But that thy long and gracious days,
Lived in the solitude that hems a throne,
Since thy great sorrow came and left thee lone,
Were ever white, and free from thought of blame.
Not once in thy long years shadow of envy came
On thee, or him, whose stainless manhood bore
Thy love's unfading flower. Never before
In all our England was a Royal home
Where the loving thoughts of humble hearts might come.
Thy children's children stand around thy knees,
Their children come in turn as fair as these;
Thy people and thy children turn to thee;
Knit all in one by bonds of sympathy
With thee, our Queen, are we;
Therefore we make our solemn Jubilee!

Wherever England is o'er all the world,
Fly, banner of Royal England, stream unfurled!
For England! England! we our voices raise!
Our England! England! in our Queen we praise!

NEW BOOKS.

THE ROYAL JUBILEE.

Fifty Golden Years: Incidents in the Queen's Reign. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman" (Raphael Tuck and Sons).—This pretty volume, ornamented with thirteen or fourteen coloured plates designed by Arthur and Harry Payne, Bertha Maguire, and F. Sargent, will be a pleasing memorial of the occasion. Mrs. Craik is a writer long and well established in the favour of the constant portion of the English-reading public. Her dedicatory verses, addressed by permission to the Queen, are few and simple, cordial, true, and graceful, as of woman to revered woman. Her prose, divided into short chapters, three pages each, severally treating of the scenes and incidents depicted in the illustrations, is a sympathetic commentary, rather than detailed narrative or minute description. Its subjects are the Queen's accession, her coronation, her marriage, "the old Duke and the little Prince," the Exhibition of 1851, the Farewell to the Guards at the outset of the Crimean War, the Queen's Highland home, the death of the Prince Consort, and the Queen visiting the sick; her Majesty receiving Ministers of State—Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield, and Lord Salisbury; the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and "Four generations" of the Royal family.

The First Year of a Silken Reign, 1837-8. By Andrew W. Tuer and C. E. Fagan (Field and Tuer: the Leadenhall Press).—The lapse of half a century may be considered to cast an antiquarian shade, which has its peculiar interest, over the lighter affairs of society, manners and habits of daily life, fashions, entertainments, and festivities, conspicuous personalities, and many features of the metropolis, at the date of her Majesty's accession. Mr. A. W. Tuer, who has the true spirit of an antiquary and a congenial searcher of the ways of our London world in times past, though not dealing in this instance with a very remote period, succeeds well, assisted by Mr. Fagan, in describing these matters, which fill more than half the volume. The remainder is occupied by such anecdotes of the Queen's youth, and of the commencement of her reign, as we have had repeatedly of late, and by the full account of her coronation, June 28, 1838. "The London of the Period," "Society of the Period," "Coaching," "The Dawn of the Railway Era," "Sport," "Music, Drama, and Amusements," contain a variety of interesting reminiscences for the elder, and of historical information for the younger, contemporaries of Queen Victoria. There are ten illustrations, from engravings of that time. It was the year of the opening of the London ends of the North-Western and Great Western Railways; of the first crossing of the Atlantic by steam-ships; of Charles Dickens writing "Pickwick," of Charles Keane at Drury-Lane, and of Macready at Covent-Garden.

The Jubilee of George the Third (Oct. 25, 1809). Compiled from Authentic Sources by Thomas Preston (Whittaker and Co.).—A Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, who has written a history of the "Yeomen of the Guard," Mr. Preston deemed it opportune to collect all the records that were to be obtained of the festivities, the ceremonies, and the addresses of congratulation, which attended the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria's grandfather, nearly seventy-eight years ago. "The good old days when George the Third was King" do not appear to us so good or happy, and the year 1809 was about the worst; it was the darkest period of the subjugation of Europe by the Empire of Napoleon; to the British Army, it was a period of military failure, disaster, and impotence, and to the British nation, a period of extreme gloom, vexation, and actual distress. The price of the quatern loaf was fifteenpence or sixteenpence; yet the addresses to the King, the speeches at the banquets and at the village feasts, and the songs that were sung, all had the same burden: "Badly off as we are, is there another nation under the sun so happy and so free?" We only hope that such good times will never come again; but Mr. Preston's compilation of the newspaper reports and descriptions, the formal and official compositions, and the local gossip and characteristic anecdotes, belonging to that occasion, affords an instructive study, relieved by some amusing passages of the manners and ideas of our grandfathers in many parts of England and Wales. There were sixty thousand French and other foreign prisoners of war then in our country, who were not expected to be very happy, while all good English children were taught to pray—

Nor shall such prayers in vain to Heaven ascend—
For Thee, Great George, their Father, King, and Friend.

Victoria Regina et Imperatrix. A Jubilee Song from Ireland. By George Francis Armstrong, M.A., D.Lit. (Longmans, Green, and Co.).—Dr. Armstrong is the author of dramatic, lyrical, descriptive and narrative poems which have gained approval; he is an accomplished literary scholar, a true and loyal Irishman, no Parnellite, and his poetical effusions are sustained by an ardent religious spirit, mingled here with enthusiasm for the common nationality—that of the United Kingdom, of which Great Britain and Ireland are merely component parts. This Jubilee Ode, composed near Bray, on the mountain shore of Wicklow, whence he sees the mountains of North Wales, appeals to the heart of every true Briton with the expressed consciousness of a patriotism shared by loyal men on both sides of St. George's Channel. The "wild Harp of Erin" makes good music in this strain. It is fine in thought, in diction, and in versification; a worthy companion to the "Song of Empire" which Mr. Lewis Morris, author of "The Epic of Hades," a Welshman, has included in his recently published volume, "Songs of Britain." Here the loyal Irish poet exclaims—

O mightiest England, shall not we
Exult as thine abounding life rejoices,
With as rich an ecstasy?
Hark! Ierna's jubilant voices
Swell the gathering sound of praise and prayer
Rising on the rippling air,
O'er the dædal realms that boast
England's blameless Queen their own,
Echoing round her million leagues of coast,
Wafted o'er the winds, the waters' moan,
Rising to the King of Kings,
To call down blessings from the eternal springs
Of love and peace and light

On her who through the fifty summers flown,
Ennobled by an Empire's might,
Euthroned upon the proud world's proudest throne,
Has worn her lucid diadem unstained,
And held across the measureless lands
Her sceptre mild with ever-loyal hands;
Nor ever yet one sovereign right has strained,
Or striven in regal rivalry,
Or let ambition move her temperate breast,
Or curbed the steeds of sacred Liberty,
Or broke for selfish aims a kingdom's rest;
But, true to that high dream
Of English minds that in the Head Supreme
Of Earth's supremest empire visions still—
The incarnation of the People's will,
Welcomed from hour to hour
The tranquil growth of popular power,
And cherished as her best prerogative
The right within her People's love to live,
And feel as hers their lightest bliss or pain;
True Queen, since first the Imperial round she bore;
True Queen, true Wife, true Mother, evermore
Unchanged, through all her widening Empire's gain,
And all the deathless deeds and splendours of her reign.

LOCAL HISTORY.

History of the Ancient Town and Borough of Newbury. By Walter Money, F.S.A. (Parker and Co.).—The author or compiler of this substantial volume of nearly six hundred pages is a local antiquary of good repute, who has written an approved account of the battles at Newbury, fought on Sept. 20, 1643, and Oct. 27, 1644, between the armies of King Charles I. and of the Parliament, in the great English Civil War. The position of that town in South Berkshire, on the banks of the Kennet, on the old main highway from London to the West, and midway on the road from south to north between Winchester and Oxford, gave it considerable military importance. The adjacent site of Speen is identified with the Roman station of Spinæ, at the confluence of the Lamborne with the Kennet, though only a few Roman coins and fragments of pottery have been found there. Newbury, on the other side of the river, was of Saxon foundation, probably within a few years of the Norman Conquest. Its first distinct historical mention is of the date of 1079, with reference to a gift, by the Norman knights owning this lordship, of certain revenues to a Priory near Dieppe; the advowson of the church and the tithes were soon afterwards given to the Abbey of St. Pierre de Préaux. The first interesting personality connected with Newbury is that of Ernulf de Hesdin, a follower of the Conqueror, enriched with many estates and manors, a great agriculturist, bountiful, generous, just, and pious; who, being falsely accused of treason to the King (William Rufus), defended his honour by the ordeal of battle, and then went as a Crusader to Syria, where he died. He left heiress a daughter, Sibyl, through whom Newbury became the property of the Earl of Salisbury, in the twelfth century; and the siege of its castle, in the war between Stephen and Matilda, is briskly related in an old French narrative poem, from which it is here translated. Under the Plantagenet reigns, this town witnessed many events worthy of notice, belonging at different periods to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, the Protector in the minority of Henry III.; to Princess Eleanor and Simon De Montfort, Earl of Leicester; and to Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, a great man of the Barons' party; and, in the fourteenth century, to the Mortimers, whose names are associated with that of Edward II. and his Queen. In the War of the Roses, the townsfolk sided with the House of York; but Henry of Richmond found active supporters in Berkshire to overthrow King Richard. The manor became vested in the Crown, and Newbury seems to have prospered under the Tudor Sovereigns. John Winchcombe, "Jack of Newbury," a brave and loyal weaver of broadcloth, whose personal history, as an apprentice marrying his master's widow, is pleasantly told in an old pamphlet here quoted, is said to have equipped the Newbury archers for the battle of Flodden. The Charter of the Borough, creating its Mayor, Aldermen, and burgesses, was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1596. These citations, with the more famous battles of Newbury in the seventeenth century, are enough to show that its local historian finds plenty of materials, which Mr. Walter Money has diligently examined, and has arranged very well for the attentive reader. After the visit of William of Orange to Newbury, on his way from Torbay to London, the affairs of the town and neighbourhood, and of the parish church, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, are related more minutely, and cannot fail to be interesting to those acquainted with the place.

The History of St. Cuthbert. By the Most Rev. Charles Eyre (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Glasgow (Burns and Oates).—St. Cuthbert was born at Mailros (Old Melrose) in the seventh century of the Christian era, lived in the monasteries of Ripon and Lindisfarne, was made Bishop, died in his hermitage on Farne Island, and was venerated for centuries as an apostolic saint of Northumbria. These facts sufficiently connect him with local history; but we can also follow the subsequent "wanderings" of the Lindisfarne monks, after the destruction of their monastery by the heathen Danes, travelling across the north of England, carrying with them as we read, in a marvellously incorrupt state, the holy body of St. Cuthbert; their settlement at Chester-le-Street, during a hundred and twenty years; and, finally, at Durham, where they built the shrine of the Cathedral, and finally placed that sacred deposit in a stately shrine, in the year 1104. This forms an interesting passage of English religious history, from which the Protestant or the sceptical reader can deduct, if he pleases, the anecdotes of a miraculous kind, derived from the Venerable Bede, or from the writings of Simeon and Reginald, monks of Durham. Archbishop Eyre's work, first published in 1849, when he resided at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and reprinted in 1858, now appears in a third edition, to which he adds a brief note upon the birth-place of St. Cuthbert, referring to the supposition of his Irish parentage; a few words upon the question whether or not he was a Benedictine monk; and an inquiry concerning the precise place where his body was laid within the Cathedral of Durham, with reports of the investigations made in 1827, and renewed in 1867, to determine this particular point. If we must believe all we read, the Royal Commissioners of 1537, Dr. Ley, Dr. Henley, and Mr. Blythman, found the corpse sound and fresh, in vestments unfaded, after the lapse of 840 years. Those who have a taste for ecclesiastical antiquities may obtain much gratification and instruction from this complete and handsome volume. The lovers of Border legend and of Scott's romantic poetry may remember those verses in "Marmion," which refer to the wondrous movements of the corpse of St. Cuthbert:—

And, after many wanderings past,
He chose his lordly seat at last
Where his Cathedral, huge and vast,
Looks down upon the Wear.

The Signs of Old Lombard Street. By F. G. Hilton Price, F.S.A. With Sixty Illustrations by James West (Field and Tuer).—The antiquities of London, especially of the City, claim study and remembrance at least equally with provincial topography and history. The tasteful and erudite associates of "The Leadenhall Press" have produced a quarto volume, printed on thick paper, which gives a concise, correct, and readable account of one of our most interesting ancient streets, proverbially the seat of a great financial and other business, originally the abode of Jewish and Italian (Lombard) goldsmiths, who were, naturally, also pawnbrokers and money-lenders, before regular bankers came into existence. Little information, however, concerning the inhabitants of Lombard-street previously to the seventeenth century, except the names of three or four in the Tudor reigns, can now be obtained; though Jane Shore is said to have been the wife of one, saying of herself, in a black-letter ballad—

Where many gallants did behold
My beauty in a shop of gold.

Over the shop-fronts or doors, or affixed to posts, or swung across the street, before the Great Fire of London, were signs in great variety, the curious emblematic designs of which are represented on separate pages of this volume, accompanied by notes concerning the houses and persons they belonged to. They are not older than the first year of Charles II.; but the editor, Mr. Hilton Price, merits commendation for this entertaining work.



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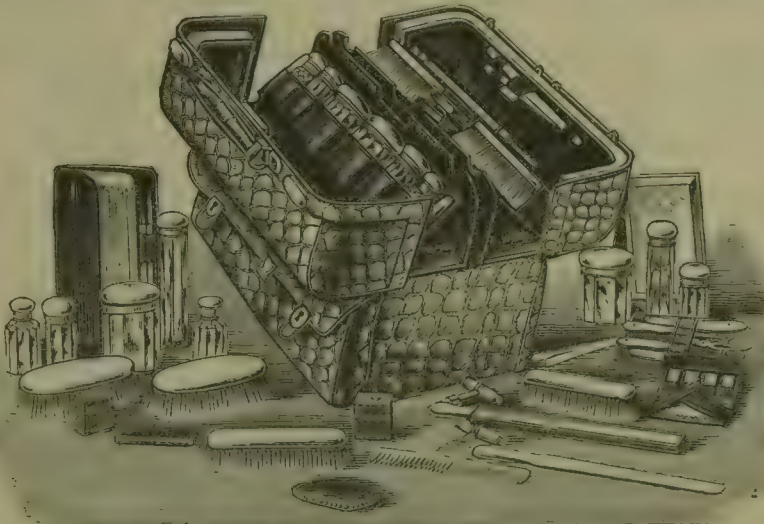
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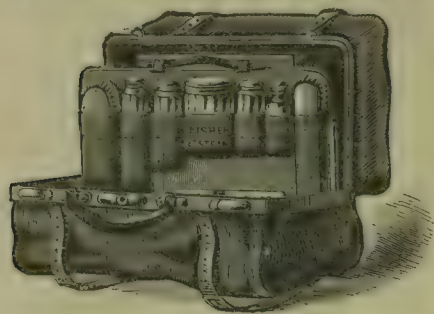
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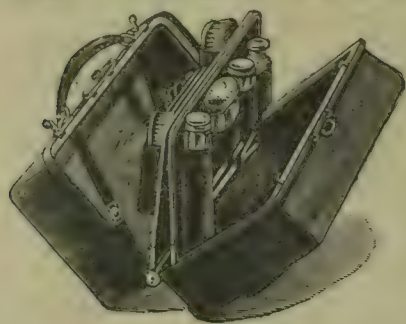
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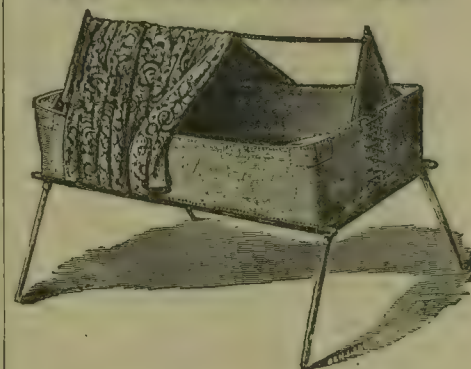
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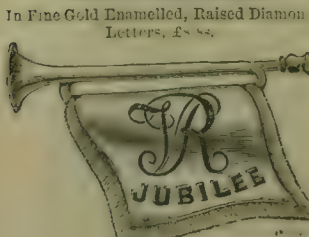
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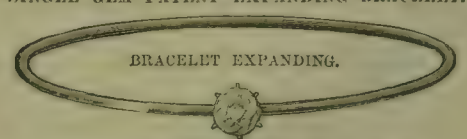
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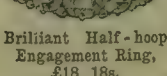
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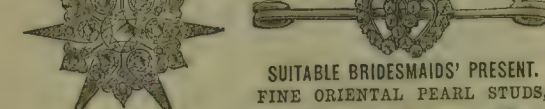


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"SO NEAR, AND YET SO FAR!"



"HOW HAPPY COULD I BE WITH EITHER!"

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

The Lambeth Library Commissioners have received the munificent offer of a free public library, of the value of upwards of £10,000, to be built in the New-cut, at the sole cost of Mr. John Noble, in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, and to be called the Victoria Free Library. The Lambeth Library Commissioners have also received the promise of another free library, to be called the Durning Free Library, to be erected at Kennington, and a valuable site for a third free library at Norwood has been bought and presented to them.

The Mayor of Bradford, Alderman Angus Holden, has made elaborate arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee in that town. Wednesday, the 22nd inst., has been set apart as a general holiday, and there will be a public gala in Peel Park, to consist of musical and other entertainments. In the evening there will be a display of fireworks. For the following evening the Mayor has issued invitations to a ball in St. George's Hall to upwards of 1500 guests. On the Saturday there is to be an entertainment for all such inhabitants of the town as were born in the same year as her Majesty or earlier, of whom there will be about 4500. In order that every inhabitant of the town may be able to participate in the celebration, all, without reference to quality or position or character, are to be asked to dinner on the Wednesday, and it is estimated that at least 20,000 people will avail themselves of the invitation. The Mayor will bear the entire cost of the entertainments. Subscription lists have been opened for the Imperial Institute and for local objects, and the following amounts have already been subscribed:—Imperial Institute, £1349; Technical College, £5206; Art Museum, £2000; Nutter's Orphanage, £11,250; Children's Hospital, £2500; Women's Jubilee Fund, £105; making a total of £25,410.

At Chester, in honour of her Majesty's Jubilee, a luncheon will be given at the Townhall; the foundation-stone will be laid of the reading-room at the free library; 7000 school-children will attend Divine service at the cathedral and afterwards be presented with medals, and then sit down to a substantial tea; and 2000 old people will also be treated to a dinner. All business will be suspended for the day.

Mr. Val Prinsep, A.R.A., has painted to the order of the States of Guernsey a life-size portrait of the Queen, which is to be placed in the justice hall of the Royal Court, the meeting place of the insular Legislature, as a memorial of her Majesty's fifty years' suzerainty of the island as Duchess of Normandy. The formal unveiling of the picture will take place on the day set apart for the local celebration of the Jubilee, June 27.

All the children and staff (nearly 300) belonging to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Margate were entertained on Tuesday by Mr. George Winch at Holcombe, Chatham; and will be further entertained at Quex Park, Birchington, next Monday, by Mr. W. J. Ingram, formerly M.P. for Boston.

At Merthyr, on Jubilee day, Sir W. T. Lewis will lay the foundation-stone of the new hospital, in connection with which event there will be a public breakfast at the Castle Hotel. In the afternoon it is proposed that there shall be a processional display of friendly societies and various amusements for all classes in Pen-y-darren Park, which Colonel Morgan will lend for the day. The Chamber of Trade will give a banquet in the evening, and there will be a pyrotechnic display at night at Aberdare.—The Jubilee festivities at Cardiff will begin on the 20th inst., when festival services will be held at Llandaff Cathedral. The choristers, it is expected, will number 1500, and they will proceed to the cathedral from the Prebendal House, with the Bishop and ecclesiastics at their head. It will be also a field day with the Cardiff Volunteers in the Cardiff Arms Park; and in the evening, at the Park Hall, there will be a grand concert, at which a selection of Welsh music will be rendered by a choir of 1500 voices, accompanied by a band of harps. A grand gathering of over 20,000 Sunday scholars will take place next day at Cathays Park, and the Mayor will present each child with a medal. Regattas, athletic sports, and bonfires are also arranged for, besides a performance on the ensuing Thursday of the oratorio of "St. Paul" by the South Wales Choral Union, of which Caradog is conductor. On this occasion Mr. Edward Lloyd and Miss Mary Davies will sing.

The Earl of Yarborough has given £225 to the Jubilee fund at Grimsby, and the subscription list in that borough has closed with the total at £2050, of which £86 is to be applied to the Imperial Institute scheme.

In addition to the celebration in the different towns, in order to provide the people with free dinners and teas, nearly all the villages in Lincolnshire will celebrate the Jubilee by festivals, at which aged people will be provided with free meals, and the youngsters with sports, &c. A proposal has also been made for the simultaneous illumination of Lincolnshire in the evening, in order that there may be no break in the illuminations from Sandringham to the Midlands.

A Jubilee address is to be presented to the Queen on behalf of the Jewish community of the United Kingdom.

The sum of £250 has been voted by the York City Council for illuminating that city on Jubilee day.

Mr. Robert Gordon, partner in the banking house of Morgan and Co., London, intends to make a handsome gift to Dumfries, his native town, in honour of the Jubilee; £100 will be given to the Infirmary, £50 to the Girls' Orphanage, £50 to the Industrial School, and £10 towards a bonfire on Mount Criffel. In addition, the inmates of all the local charitable institutions, including the workhouse, are to have a dinner on Jubilee day, and a sum will be devoted to the relief of any deserving poor.

The Jubilee celebration at Brighton will be held on the 21st inst., opening with a service in the Dome, to which the Corporation, local School Board, and other authorities, with the Volunteer corps, will be invited. Special services will also be held at other churches. After service the Volunteers will parade the town and proceed to Preston Park to fire a *feu de joie*. Aquatic sports will be held, including rowing and sailing races. Bicycle-races and foot-races, with old English sports, will proceed simultaneously in Preston Park. At night a display of fireworks will take place on the beach between the two piers. On June 24 the school-children, 15,000 in number, will be entertained in Preston Park.

The Liverpool City Council have voted an increase of £1500 to the Mayor's allowance, in consideration of the expenses to be incurred in connection with the Jubilee celebration.—Mr. T. H. Ismay, of the White Star line of steamers, has made an offer to the Mayor of Liverpool to contribute to a Liverpool Seamen's Pension Fund the sum of £20,000 as a Jubilee gift and in celebration of the completion of his fiftieth year.

At the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of the Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons of England, a proposal that the sum of £6000 should be granted to the three Royal Masonic charities of the English order as a Jubilee offering was adopted. It was agreed that £2000 should be given to each charity.

Extensive arrangements are in progress for celebrating the Jubilee at Newbury. The celebration will commence on

Monday, the 20th, with a thanksgiving service in St. Nicolas' parish church, the Mayor and Corporation attending in their official robes. During the service, the Mayor will unveil the Jubilee window about to be inserted in the north aisle. On the morning of the 21st the Mayor will open the Oddfellows' Hall, in Craven-street; and later on there will be a procession of the civic body, friendly societies, and others through the town. The streets will be decorated, and triumphal arches erected. Dinners will be provided for thousands of people, and tables will be laid in the main thoroughfares, the market-place being reserved for dining about 4000 school-children. An old English fair will be subsequently held.

Demonstrations on an extensive scale will take place at Salisbury on the 22nd inst. There will be a procession, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, friendly societies, rifle volunteers, fire brigades, and other local bodies. After a service at the cathedral there will be a dinner in the market-place, rustic sports, dancing, a torchlight procession, fireworks, and a monster bonfire.

The Mayor of Windsor has accepted the offer of 2000 small books of "The Life of the Queen," for presentation to the children attending the Jubilee festival in the Home Park on Thursday, the 23rd inst., on condition that other donors give 4000, so that each of the 6000 juveniles may receive a copy. Upon mentioning the matter at a meeting of the Holy Trinity committee, Princess Christian offered to give 2000, so that only 2000 more have to be provided to carry out the first donor's wishes.

A cold dinner is to be given at Melton Mowbray to 1500 adults and 1500 children. Some 900 children have been entertained at tea at Skegness in commemoration of the Jubilee.

The arrangements at Eastbourne now include the roasting of bullocks on the South Downs, free dinners for several thousand working-people, an aquatic fête, a sham fight in the Channel by fishermen, and huge bonfires on the hills at night.

The inhabitants of Driffield have decided to celebrate the Jubilee on June 21 by an outdoor fête, in which the Volunteers, friendly societies, and school-children will take a prominent part. A high tea will be provided for all-comers in a field, where sports and a ball will also be held. An ox is to be roasted, and a liberal supply of ale has been promised for the occasion. Several almshouses are to be built out of the public subscriptions.

Extensive preparations are being made in the West-End for illuminations on the evening of the 21st.

At a meeting of the Eastbourne Town Council last week Dr. Cunningham informed the council that he was arranging the details of a great naval sham fight and aquatic display in the Channel, with night-illuminations at sea. The Corporation decided to support the proposal, and granted the use of the Wisk Towers during the display, which is fixed for the 25th inst.

The Jubilee celebrations in Reading will be of a most elaborate description. On the 20th inst. a special service of praise and thanksgiving, adopted from the authorised version by the Archbishop of Canterbury, will be held in St. Mary's parish church, when the "Te Deum" and the Coronation Anthem, "Zadok the Priest," will be performed by the three choirs of the parish, assisted by the members of the Reading Philharmonic Society and by a full orchestra. On Tuesday all kinds of sports will be provided, and a free dinner will be given to the poor people and the Crimean and Maiwand veterans living in Reading and the surrounding neighbourhood. On the same day a marble statue of her Majesty and a drinking-fountain will be unveiled by the Mayor, whilst a salute will be fired from the Forbury Hill. The day's programme will conclude with a display of fireworks. On Wednesday all the school-children, numbering about 12,000, will parade round the town, and will be afterwards entertained in the King's Meadows to tea, and each child will be presented with a specially-designed medal, in addition to other gifts. In the evening the Mayor will give a banquet at the Townhall, at which Lord Wantage, Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, and the Duke of Wellington will be present. A sum of £1000 will be contributed from the Reading fund to the Imperial Institute Fund.

Every poor person in Leeds will be provided with a substantial meal, the Woodhouse Moor will be illuminated with 10,000 prismatic lamps and Japanese lanterns and streamers, and 71,000 medals will be supplied to Sunday-school children.

Lord Ashbourne (Lord Chancellor of Ireland) presided at the dinner of the College Historical Society in Dublin on Monday week, given in celebration of the Jubilee. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, Baron Dowse, Mr. Justice O'Hagan, Judge Pigot, the Provost of Trinity College, and about 150 members, past and present, dined.

To the Jubilee ball at Guildhall, on Tuesday, June 28, about 5000 guests will be invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales have accepted an invitation to be present, and their Royal Highnesses will be accompanied by other members of the Royal family, and by the Imperial and other illustrious visitors from Germany, Austria, and other countries who may then be in London.

The programme for the celebration of the Jubilee in Wolverhampton is as follows:—On Sunday morning next the Mayor and Corporation will attend Divine service at St. Peter's Collegiate Church, and the Volunteers and members of other public bodies, representatives of institutions, friendly societies, &c., are invited to be present. On the Monday the Mayor (Mr. V. Jackson) will give a public breakfast. On the Monday and Tuesday about 1400 aged poor will be entertained to dinner, and on the last-mentioned day 14,000 school-children will be marshalled into a procession and, headed by the Volunteer band, will march through the principal thoroughfares of the town. They will then assemble in Queen-square, around the Prince Albert statue, and sing "God save the Queen," after which they will be dispersed to the various schoolrooms, where tea, &c., will be provided. The local fund amounts to about £950.

Tuesday and Wednesday, the 21st and 22nd inst., will be kept as general holidays at Southampton, and the arrangements for both days are completed. On Tuesday 1000 aged poor persons will be entertained at dinner at the Skating Rink, and tickets for meat to the value of 2s. will be given to those unable to attend from infirmity. A Royal salute will be fired at noon from the Platform Battery; a procession of trades, police, Volunteers, fire brigades, &c., will follow; in the afternoon a great fête at Westwood Park, half the receipts of which will be added to the subscriptions for the Jubilee West Wing to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, which already amount to about £850; and in the evening a grand display of fireworks on Southampton-common. The great feature of the second day will be the assembly in the public parks of about 10,000 children attending the various Sunday and Board schools in the town, from seven years old upwards, and marching in procession to Westwood Park, where they will be entertained at

tea. The Corporation have ordered all the public municipal buildings to be illuminated, and the inhabitants are requested to decorate their houses as far as possible on both days. The Mayor of Southampton (Alderman Harry Coles) has issued invitations to a banquet on Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at the Victoria Rooms, which will be largely attended, and has also invited all the public bodies of the town and other gentlemen to accompany him to St. Mary's Church next Sunday morning, when a special Jubilee service will be held.

A general order, by the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, issued from the War Office, states that the following arrangements will be carried out in all military commands at home and in the Colonies on the 21st inst.:—"The troops to parade and fire a *feu de joie*. A salute of fifty guns to be fired from the customary saluting stations. This salute will take the place of that usually fired on June 20, the anniversary of the Queen's accession."

In the Dominion House of Commons last week Sir John Macdonald, the Premier, moved that the House should associate itself in the congratulatory address to the Queen voted by the Senate. After reading the address Sir John referred to the fact that the country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, had enthusiastically and unanimously resolved to express in an appropriate way its gratitude for the blessing of so good a Queen, and spoke of the virtues of the Queen as a mother, wife, and woman. Mr. Laurier said he was pleased that it devolved on him, as one of her Majesty's subjects of French origin, to second the motion. After describing the glories of her reign, he said no class ought to be so grateful as her subjects of French origin. The motion being put, was carried unanimously. Thereupon the members rose, together with all in the galleries, and sang "God Save the Queen" with great enthusiasm.

CAT, DOG, AND FOWL.

The mutual aversions, fears, and animosities of our domestic animals, commonly very amusing when they do each other no real mischief, are often worthy of study. There is much character in the frank rage of the dog and the contemptuous reserve of the sly and calculating cat. She is perfectly aware of the effect of a chain, though she was never tied up in her life. She can measure its length to a nicety, and securely keep her distance, "so near and yet so far." But the cat, to do her justice, is no coward, though she wisely refuses an unequal combat. Few creatures have more nerve; you may see one upon a street doorstep, snarling and spitting at a big dog within reach of a spring, confident in her own agility to escape through the area railings, where the dog will be unable to pursue her. It is the same when she is attacked at the foot of a tree; she knows, as well as any bird, that she can in a moment be perched aloft on its branches, and that dogs have no talent for climbing. In general, a cat is never observed to attempt what she cannot do; whereas the dog will sometimes try a leap and fail in it, or vex himself by repeated endeavours to squeeze through a narrow place. The perceptive faculty, with reference to space, distance, and relative position, is remarkably developed in the feline species, while the dog has more reflective intelligence, but he makes some blunders which the cat will never commit. It may be questioned whether one animal is, on the whole, more sagacious than another; but each kind is furnished, probably by the accumulated experiences of its progenitors and the "survival of the fittest," with that particular brain-power, as well as those special weapons of defence, keenness of the senses, and other natural gifts, which serve for its preservation under ordinary circumstances. This dog, at any rate, whatever he might do, when he is unchained, with a rat or a rabbit, can achieve nothing against the cat or the fowl, which are luckily "up a tree." Both may safely defy him there; he would, no doubt, be happy to get at either.

THE ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT, 1869.

The report from the Select Committee on the "Endowed Schools Act, 1869," and the amending Acts has been published. The Committee, which was appointed to consider how far it might be expedient to amend the powers exercised under the said Acts by the Charity Commissioners, report that the policy of the Acts, as based upon the report of the School Inquiry Commissioners, dated Dec. 2, 1867, is sound in principle.

Some development, however, of that policy is now called for, owing to industrial and other changes since those Acts were passed. The grammar schools, intended for all classes of the communities, have been made more available to the poor by means of scholarships and exhibitions, and by making the subjects of instruction more suitable to their wants; but further progress may with advantage be effected in that direction.

The great extension in elementary education under the Education Acts having, to a certain extent, altered the position and objects of elementary endowed schools, in any scheme for remodelling them special attention should be directed to providing, as far as possible, for the children of the working-classes a practical instruction suitable to their wants in the particular circumstances of each locality. The policy of the Commissioners has been to establish scholarships in elementary schools, and exhibitions from them to schools of secondary education. On the whole these have worked well in large towns, but they are less adapted to the circumstances of a scattered rural population. The abolition of gratuitous education in elementary endowed schools is generally opposed to the wishes of the poorer classes in the localities. It is only justifiable when the imposition of fees gives a higher and more useful character of education to the working-classes than they formerly enjoyed, and after provision made for payment of school fees of children whose parents stand specially in need of such assistance.

The application of non-educational endowments to educational purposes under Section 30 of the Act of 1869 has been beneficial; but the veto now possessed by the trustees of such endowments is in some cases a hindrance to reforms, and an inadequate protection for the poor. It would be expedient to substitute, for the consent of the trustees, the concurrence of some local representative body. The extension of technical and higher commercial education has risen to much importance since the Act of 1869, and should be carefully kept in view by the Commissioners in framing their schemes. When the value of the endowment is too small to provide laboratories and workshops for technical or scientific teaching, the local authorities might be empowered to initiate and aid them by local rates. But before applying local rates in aid of technical or scientific teaching, endowments, the purposes of which have failed, should, as far as practicable, be utilised.

It is essential to the welfare of endowed schools, not being of a special character, that the sympathies of the localities should be enlisted by giving to the people a large share in the management, by representation, either direct or indirect, through elected bodies. Every new scheme which is laid before Parliament on petition should be referred to a Standing Select Committee to be appointed in each session to consider and report upon such schemes.

ART EXHIBITIONS.

The simultaneous opening of three exhibitions of "Black and White," after the long eclipse which this style of art has undergone, would seem to suggest either that improvement in trade was stimulating picture-fanciers to indulge their individual tastes, or that the fashion for mechanically repeated impressions of popular works was momentarily suspended. It is quite intelligible that collectors and connoisseurs should, in nine cases out of ten, prefer the original works of less-known artists to any but the very freshest and unattainable proofs of engravings from the *chefs-d'œuvre* of masters of distinction. A varied choice of the former is now placed within the reach of even the least venturesome in matters of art speculation; and whilst prices have been kept judiciously low, a high standard of excellence has been maintained.

Of the three exhibitions, that of the works of Mr. G. Du Maurier at the Fine-Art Society's gallery (148, New Bond-street) contains two hundred drawings illustrative of "London Society." The great majority, if not all, of these have been made familiar to us through the pages of *Punch*, where they have appeared from time to time, but decidedly robbed of much of that charm of outline and grace which comes out so strongly in these original drawings. On the last occasion of a similar display, Mrs. Ponsonby De Tomkyns was Mr. Du Maurier's *pièce de résistance*, and the peg on which he hung his skits on "London Life and its Follies." This year we have the not less humorous and philosophic "Things one would rather have left unsaid," which often reveal a delicacy of perception not surpassed by the charm of their translation. "Distinguished Amateurs," "Social Agonies," and "Feline Amenities" furnish plenty of subjects to Mr. Du Maurier's facile pencil; and one feels that without possessing John Leech's breadth of humour, he is less seldom betrayed into caricature when indulging in sarcasm. For this reason, if not for their finished skill, Mr. Du Maurier's traits of social life will, we believe, be highly prized by future generations, and will possibly be referred to by historians in support of their theories of our daily habits. Another peculiarity in which Mr. Du Maurier shows his superiority over so many of his rivals is in his power of portraying without confusion large and busy throngs of people, as in such groups as "The Row" (52), a scene in Hyde Park in full season; a "Curled Darling of Society" (76), on Brighton Grand Parade; or the "Big Staircase" (155), which may or may not be that of Dorchester House. Although scarcely so keen in his appreciation of a horse's sympathy with its rider as the late Randolph Caldecott, Mr. Du Maurier has a quick eye for the graceful movements of a well-trained park hack, and those scenes in which animals and human beings are mingled are not the least attractive.

At the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, Messrs. Cassell have secured an excellent show-room for upwards of three hundred works—which have appeared, or are destined to appear, in one or the other of the numerous publications of that firm. In going round this gallery, and hastily noting the works of Mr. Weguelin, Mr. Blair Leighton, Mr. Fulleylove, Miss Dorothy Tennant, Miss Alice Havers, and a host of others, one gets the key to the success of so many of Messrs. Cassell's enterprises, in which art plays a subsidiary part. Whatever may be our taste or special view with regard to the merits of the numerous artists who compete for the privilege of working for this firm we are forced to admit that slovenly or merely commonplace work is at a discount. For example, we do not sympathise with Mr. F. Barnard's interpretation of many of Thackeray's characters, but no one can deny that "Colonel Newcome" (18), coming out of chapel in his poor brother's gown, or "Major Pendennis" (89), in "buckish" grandeur at the club window, is full of careful, honest work. Mr. Fulleylove's transcripts of historical buildings, such as the "Henry VII. Chapel" (25), "Westminster Abbey" (48), and its "South Transept" (56), are admirably executed; whilst Miss Dorothy Tennant's studies of "street arabs," as shown in the "Treasures of the Deep" (7), "The Little Mother" (60), "The Way to Paradise" (114), and other phases of London life among the poor and lowly, are, in truth, sermons which those who run may read. We should also mention the numerous specimens of good work exhibited by Mr. M. L. Gow, Mr. H. Gandy, Mr. Herbert Railton, Mr. L. Wain, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. Skipwith, and others. In fact, every variety of taste may here be satisfied, at prices from half a guinea upwards to five-and-twenty; though possibly Mr. Frank Dicksee's "Adam and Eve," a remarkably clever and carefully executed study, may exceed this latter limit.

In quite a different centre Messrs. Clifford (12, Piccadilly) appear as candidates for support from picture-buyers of modest tastes, and offer for inspection a small collection of about two hundred works in black and white. Amongst these, Mr. Wetherbee's "End of the Harvest" (47), although it may be described as a "prosaic Mason," is one of the most important. Mr. Wetherbee fails to throw into the scene and its chief characters that poetry which sings through Mason's work, and in this it falls short of Mr. Herbert Gandy's "Sussex Pastoral" (59), which we prefer to the same artist's more trim and sedately respectable "Sunday Evening" (96), a group of over-dressed young ladies returning from church, and to his "Bridal Eve" (117), a Leighton-inspired group of young girls weaving wreaths of flowers. Mr. W. Stracey is very well represented by his Millet-like "Sieve Mender" (141) and his reproductions of the "Head of Rembrandt" (136) and of the "Velasquez Picture in our National Gallery" (127). Mr. Yglesias' "Evening After Rain" (35), Mr. C. O. Murray's "Leicester Hospital" (30), and some of Mr. Haverell's studies of our principal public buildings are worthy of notice. Mr. G. L. Seymour's "Dancer" (72) has many qualities, but not that of attractiveness or grace; whilst we must express the hope that under the conditions suggested "The Duel" (4), as depicted, would not have been allowed by the seconds: one of the combatants being in line with a white statue, thus giving his antagonist an overwhelming advantage.

At the Goupil Gallery (116, New Bond-street) will be found a collection of sixty-six water-colour drawings by Mr. Frederic Tucker, illustrative of "The Highland Home of her Majesty." The neighbourhood of Balmoral, as many know, offers almost every variety of scenery, from the picturesque to the sublime; and Mr. Tucker's earlier associations with the English lakes has prepared his mind to receive impressions from the grander features of Deeside and its surroundings. His pencil, however, is a delicate one, delighting rather in the refinements of foregrounds or the subtle treatment of hazy atmosphere, than in the broad stretches of moor and forest, which are the charm of that district. Nevertheless, his treatment of the "Forest of Mar" (36), looking up the grand pass between Cairntoul and Ben MacDhui, is, in all senses, adequate and satisfactory. Amongst other spots of which he revives pleasant reminiscences may be mentioned "Craig Dinnie" (15) from Lady Grace's Pool, "Loch Kinnard" (34), "Glenshee" (21), "The Forest of Mar" (36), and the splendid stretch of country through which the Dee flows, and in the centre of which "The Queen's Highland Home" (23) stands out in bold relief. There can be little doubt that Mr. Tucker's notes from Deeside and Braemar will attract many a visitor.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

PLAGIARIST.—We have no recollection of No. 1865, and have not time to refer to the file for comparison with No. 2252.

T. H. (Hackney).—We are positive that all correct solutions received are duly acknowledged.

PETERHOUSE.—We shall hope to hear of your complete recovery soon. Solutions all right.

A. B. (Hyde Park).—Too simple, we regret to say.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from W. Biddle, J. A. W. Hunter, and J. J. Jones.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2249 received from Lucio Vecchi and C. Andro Barloz of No. 2251 from J. A. W. Hunter, R. H. Miller, Alpha, John G. Grant, George Austen, George Rodger, and J. J. Jones.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2252 received from R. H. Brooks, Nerina, R. Worters, G. W. Law, Commander W. L. Martin (R.N.), H. Lucas, North-Bar, I. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Osmani, E. Casella (Paris), R. Tweedell, E. Featherstone, E. Elsbury, H. Howard, C. Oswald, S. Bullen, Joseph Amworth, E. London, C. Barroch, L. Wain, W. R. Bailem, Jupiter Junior, H. Wardell, R. L. Southwell, W. Biddle, R. R. Wood, L. Falcon (Antwerp), M. or P. Orchard, Alpha, W. H. Her, Dick, N. S. Harris, T. Roberts, A. C. Hunt, J. A. Schomcke, Ben Nevis, Skiffeth, Jupiter Junior, E. E. H. Placaster, and Thomas Chown.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2251.

WHITE.
1. B to K Kt sq
2. Kt to K B 2nd
3. Kt or B mates accordingly.

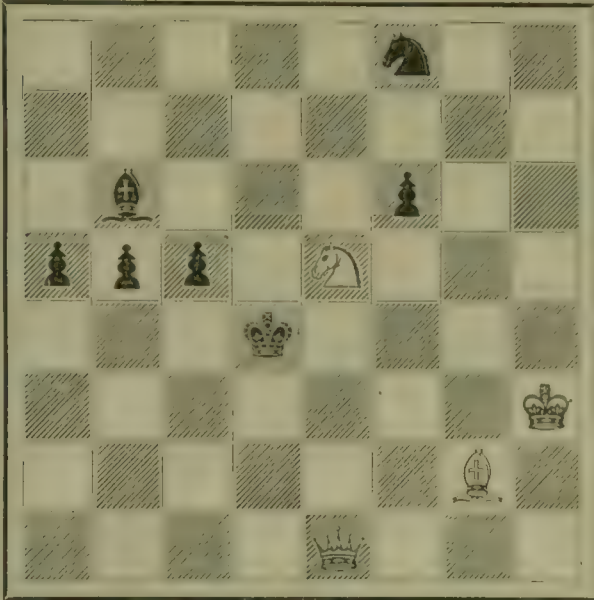
BLACK.
P to Q B 3rd
K or P moves

NOTE.—If Black play 1. P to B 4th, White continues with 2. B to R 2nd (ch) and 3. Kt moves, discovering mate.

PROBLEM No. 2254.

By JOSEF POSPISIL (Prague).

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in three moves.

Played by correspondence, between Miss MARY RIDGE, of Bristol, and Mr. J. D. CHAMBERS, of Glasgow. The notes appended are contributed by Mr. Chambers.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Miss R.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd
3. B to B 4th Kt to K B 3rd
4. Kt to Kt 5th P to Q 4th
5. P takes P Kt to Q R 4th
Black may here play 5. Kt takes P, in which case the continuation is 6. Kt takes B P, & K takes P. Black King then gets into a hot position.—"Forgetfully" (dried liver), the Italians call it. With care, however, he gets out with a piece ahead, and wins.
6. P to Q 3rd P to Q 3rd
On the surface this move appears inferior to 6. B to Kt 5th (ch).
7. Kt to K B 3rd P to K 4th
8. Q to K 2nd Kt takes B
9. P takes Kt B to Q B 4th
10. P to K R 3rd Castles
11. Kt to R 2nd P to Q Kt 4th
This move of Suille's is generally thought to turn the tide in favour of the second player.
12. P to Q Kt 3rd P takes P
13. Q takes Q Kt P Q to Q 3rd
Stronger than 13. Q takes P.

WHITE (Miss R.) BLACK (Mr. C.)
14. Q to K 2nd B to R 3rd
15. P to Q B 4th Kt takes P
16. Castles
Mr. Wraye pronounces this to be stronger than the Handbuch's 6. Kt to R 4th.
17. B to R 3rd P to K 6th
18. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to Q 6th
19. B takes B Q takes B
20. Kt to R 4th Q to Q 5th
21. K R to Q sq Q R to Q sq
22. Q R to Kt sq B to Kt 2nd
23. Kt to Kt 2nd P to K B 5th
24. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
25. Q to Kt 2nd Q to Kt 3rd
26. Kt to Kt 4th P to K B 6th
27. Q to K 5th P takes P
28. Q to Q Kt 5th R to B 6th
Black has now, practically, a won game.
29. Q takes Q B P takes Q
30. Kt to R 2nd R takes R P
31. P to B 3rd B takes P
32. Kt takes B R takes Kt,
and White resigned.

The protracted struggle between Messrs. Blackburne and Zukertort was brought to a conclusion last week. The fourteenth and last game in the match was played on the 2nd inst., at the British Chess Club; it was won by Mr. Blackburne, who thus completed the required score of five, and was thereupon declared the victor. The disparity in the score of the players (Blackburne, 5; Zukertort, 1) is a great surprise to the friends of both. Too much importance, however, should not be attached to it, for it was a scratch match, neither side having much time for careful preparation; and it must be admitted that Dr. Zukertort's frail health was occasionally reflected in his play. Nevertheless, due credit should be given to Mr. Blackburne for his careful avoidance of all risks and remarkably steady conduct of his game throughout the match.

A new monthly periodical devoted to chess will appear on Sept. 1 next, conducted by the Rev. J. T. C. Chatto, a problem-composer of known merit. It will be published by the Editor at 166, Shepherd's Bush-road, London, and the subscription is fixed at five shillings per annum.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the 9th inst., in the library at Lambeth Palace, at the twelfth annual conference of the diocese of Lambeth. He spoke at some length with regard to the Church Discipline Act, and said that what was required was an alteration in the courts.

The distinguished Order of the Leopold has been conferred by the King of the Belgians on Mr. G. Fosbery Lyster, engineer-in-chief to the Liverpool Dock Estate, who, in conjunction with Mr. Abernethy, the then president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, was specially invited to act as English commissioner in the adjudication of the prize of 20,000*l.* offered by his Majesty for the best plan and essay on the construction of harbours on sandy coasts, open to engineers of all countries.

An important change has been made by the trustees of the British Museum. For some years back the National Library has increased to such an extent that the disposition of the books has become a serious difficulty to the authorities. There is still so much crowding that in a very short time the state of the library will necessitate the building of a new wing, unless other means are devised to obviate the difficulty. The scheme which has now been considered by the trustees, and has received their sanction, is one for the introduction of movable presses into the library. Mr. George Bullen, keeper of the department of printed books, believes that the proposed plan possesses all the advantages claimed for it by Mr. Jenner, an assistant to whom the scheme owes its origin, and which may be thus briefly indicated:—It provides additional shelf accommodation to meet the wants of the library for about fifty years to come; it adapts itself to the present arrangements of the library, the existing classification of the books being maintained; the new presses will adjoin the old ones; so that the books will be as near to the reading-room as at present; and, finally, the whole plan can be carried out at a comparatively small expense.

H.M.S. ORLANDO.

This new ship-of-war, built in the yard of Palmer's Ship-building and Iron Company, at Jarrow-on-Tyne, is the first of the belted cruiser class, of which seven are being constructed for the Royal Navy. They are quite a new departure in war-ship design, and, while superior to anything of this class of war-vessel afloat in point of speed, are much more heavily armed, and have greatly more defensive power than the Mersey class, which approach them nearest from a constructive point of view; the chief difference consisting of a belt of armour at the water-line, which is fitted in the Orlando class, and from which they derive the name of belted cruiser.

The following is a general description of the vessel:—Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; breadth, extreme, 56 ft.; depth, moulded, 37 ft.; normal draught, 21 ft.; and displacement, 5000 tons. The estimated speed is about 19 knots. The armour is compound or steel-faced, and consists of a belt 200 ft. in length, extending from 1 ft. 6 in. above the water line to 4 ft. below. This belt is 10 in. in thickness, and is backed with 6 in. of teak, secured in steel plating of 1 in. thickness. On a level with the top of the belt is a protective deck which extends throughout the whole length of the vessel. This deck, along the belt, is perfectly horizontal, and is formed of 2 in. of steel plating; beyond the belt at both ends it is inclined downwards to an angle of 30 degrees, and is 3 in. in thickness. All openings in this deck are fitted with either armour shutters or shell-proof gratings, and those necessarily open in action are fitted with cofferdams. By the armour-belt amidships, and the protective deck-plating fore and aft, the whole of the vessel under this deck is rendered invulnerable to shot and shell, and forms an unsinkable raft, in which are placed the engines, boilers, magazines, shell-rooms, and steering gear. The movements of the machinery, the steering of the ship, and the firing of the guns, are under complete control from the conning-tower, a massive structure at the fore end of the vessel. The look-out men in this tower are protected by 12 in. steel-faced armour, and all the communications to engine-rooms, magazines, and steering wheels pass through a tube of steel 8 in. thick. The stem, which forms a ram, is exceptionally strong, and is well supported by the framework of the vessel and the protective deck. The ram, sternpost, and propeller brackets are of cast steel.

The hull is built of Siemens-Martin steel, and is divided into over one hundred watertight compartments. An inner bottom extends throughout the entire length of the engine and boiler spaces, the space between the inner and outer bottoms being divided into compartments, which are fitted as water-ballast tanks. The vessel has three decks, exclusive of the platforms which cover the magazines, &c. The engines and boilers occupy four separate compartments, arranged fore and aft along the middle of the vessel, bounded on each side by coal-bunkers, 5 ft. in width.

The armament is exceedingly powerful, and consists of two 9·2-in. twenty-two-ton guns, ten 6-in. five-ton guns, six six-pounder and ten three-pounder Hotchkiss quick-firing guns, and numerous boat and field guns. The 9·2-in guns are placed on the upper deck, one forward and one aft.

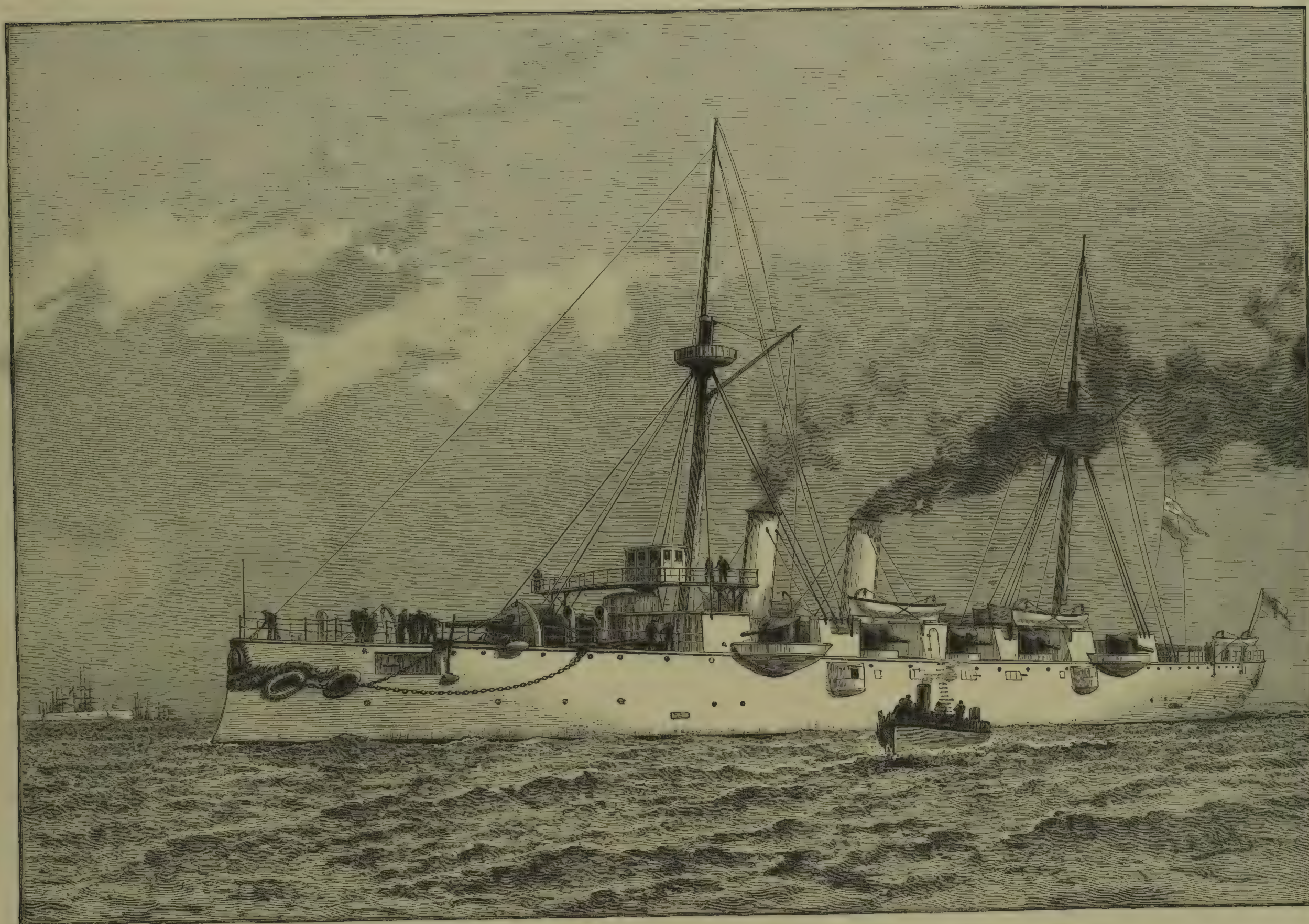
ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual report of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution states that the important work of the society was actively carried on during the past year, and that through its instrumentality hundreds of lives were saved from a watery grave off our rocky shores. In the year as many as twenty new life-boats were placed on the coast, all of which were furnished with the latest improvements; and reports of a very gratifying description have been made, indicating that the coxswains and crews consider them far superior to the boats they superseded. The committee are most anxious to adapt the boats to local requirements, and to meet as far as possible the wishes of the men who man them, both as regards design and equipment, so that perfect confidence may be ensured. Between Jan. 1 and Dec. 31, new stations were established at Southsea, Workington, Dornoch Firth, and Fethard; and new life-boats were dispatched to Aberdovey, Blyth, Bude, Ilfracombe, Lytham, Maryport, Newquay (Cardiganshire), Porthrystock, Portmadock, St. Ives (Cornwall), Sheringham, Southport, Troon, Whithorn, Greystones, and Howth. Within the same period the Duncannon station was abolished, and one of the Pakefield boats was transferred to Lowestoft. At the end of 1886 the institution's fleet comprised 293 life-boats, by the aid of which 691 lives and 33 vessels were saved during the year. Rewards were also given by the committee for the rescue of 160 persons from drowning by means of shore-boats, making a total of 761 lives saved in twelve months, and a grand total of 32,671 persons saved through the instrumentality of the society since its establishment.

At a meeting of this institution held on Thursday week, at its house, John-street, Adelphi, its silver medal, accompanied by a copy of the vote, inscribed on vellum, was voted to Captain L. G. Starr, master of the s.s. Juno, of Bristol, and to Mr. T. Eastaway, second mate, and £1 10*s.* each to four of the crew of the vessel, in recognition of their gallant services in rescuing the master and crew of fifteen men of the s.s. George Moore, of Port Glasgow, which was totally wrecked on the Smalls Rocks, in the Irish Channel, during a strong north-west gale and a heavy sea, on the night of May 20. On observing signal-rockets fired from the lighthouse, the master of the Juno, with much difficulty and at considerable risk, took his vessel as near as possible to the wreck; a boat, manned by the second mate and four of the crew, was then launched, and in two trips rescued the shipwrecked men and put them on board the Juno. Great risk was incurred by the salvors, their boat being partly filled several times by heavy seas. Rewards amounting to £299 were granted to crews of life-boats of the institution for services rendered during the past month. Other rewards were also voted to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life from wrecks on our coasts, and payments amounting to £2118 were ordered to be made on the 291 life-boat establishments of the institution. A contribution of £2000 had been received from Miss Leicester for the endowment of her life-boat at Braunton, the Robert and Catherine. New life-boats had been sent during the past month to Dunwich, Dungarvan, Port Logan, Mullion, and Cadgwith.

The results of the annual prize meeting of the North London Rifle Club, which includes the best shooting men of the metropolis, held last week, exhibit marksmanship of the very best quality.

It was announced that the issue of the new coinage would be made on June 21, but that day having been proclaimed a Bank Holiday throughout the kingdom, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has ordered that the Mint shall issue to the Bank of England, early on Monday, June 20, a certain fixed quantity of new coins. It is the duty of the Bank of England to supply the demands of the country through the London agents and London banks.



H.M.S. ORLANDO, BELTED CRUISER.



WAITING FOR THE BOATS.
DRAWN BY LIONEL SMYTHE.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 18, 1874) of Mrs. Mary Ann Morrison, late of Basildon, Berks, who died on Feb. 20 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Charles Morrison and Walter Morrison, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £617,000. The testatrix, under a settlement of American securities made by her late husband, Mr. James Morrison, appoints £50,000, upon trust, for her daughter Ellen Morrison; and the remainder of the trust funds to all the sons, except Charles and Alfred, of the said James Morrison living at her death. She bequeaths all her furniture, effects, liquors, horses and carriages, at Basildon and Harley-street, to her son Charles; £10,000, upon trust, for her grand-daughter Bertha Glossop; and legacies and annuities to relatives and others. The residue of her personal estate she leaves to all the sons of the said James Morrison, except Charles and Alfred, living at her death, in equal shares.

The will (dated Aug. 18, 1884) of Mr. William Davidson, formerly of Drumley, Tarbolton, N.B., but late of Torquay, who died on April 22 last, was proved on the 1st inst. by Frederick Marton Hull, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £103,000. The testator gives legacies to his brother, nephews, nieces, and cousin; and the residue of his means and estate to his nephew, Patrick Davidson.

The will (dated June 19, 1886) of the Right Hon. Sir John Mellor, Q.C., late of No. 16, Sussex-square, and of Kingsdown House, Kingsdown, Kent, who died on April 26 last, was proved on the 8th inst. by the Right Hon. John William Mellor, Q.C., James Robert Mellor, and Francis Hamilton Mellor, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £97,000. The testator bequeaths £500 to his wife, Dame Elizabeth Cook Mellor; he also bequeaths to her, for life, the use of all his furniture and effects; £5000 to, or upon trust for, each of his children, Horace, Catherine, and Francis Hamilton, if he has not in his lifetime given them such a sum, to equalise the gifts made to his other children; a legacy to his old clerk; and he authorises his executors to make allowances to some of his servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life; at her death he makes specific gifts of his pictures to his children; and the ultimate residue of his property he leaves to his children, John William, James Robert, Edward Daniel, William Moseley, Alfred, Charles, Horace, Francis Hamilton, and Catherine, in equal shares.

The will (dated May 29, 1882), with a codicil (dated Dec. 6, 1884), of Mr. George Devey, formerly of Elm Park, Chelsea, but late of No. 123, Bond-street, and of Ashley Lodge, Lavender-hill, who died, on Nov. 4 last, at Hastings, was proved on the 2nd inst. by Frederick William Devey, the brother, and James Williams, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £32,000. The testator bequeaths £2000 to the Rev. Charles Voysey; £2000 to the Voysey Establishment Fund, now the Theistic Church; £1000 to the Institution for the Relief of the Blind (Euston-road); £100 each to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Architects'

Benevolent Institution, the Artists' Benevolent Institution, the Institution for the Relief of Cab and Bus Drivers, and the National Sunday League; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother and sister, in equal moieties. By the codicil, provision is made that in certain circumstances the legacies in the will are to abate in proportion.

The will (dated Sept. 3, 1884) of Mr. Samuel Alston, late of Nayland, Suffolk, solicitor, who died on April 17 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Edward Liveing Fenn, the nephew, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £31,000. Subject to the right given to his sister of residing at his residence at Nayland so long as she shall think fit, the testator gives all his real and personal estate to his said nephew.

The will (dated Feb. 7, 1886) of Mrs. Elizabeth Ann Forrest, late of Uplands, Winchester, who died on March 20 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by General William Charles Forrest, C.B., the husband, and Edward Hollingworth Penfold, the brother, the executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £24,000. The testatrix, after exercising the power of appointment under her marriage settlement and bequeathing numerous legacies to relatives and others, gives £100 each to the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (Lansdown, Bath), the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, the Cancer Hospital (Brompton), the West Kent County Hospital (Maidstone), the Royal Hants County Hospital (Winchester), the Royal Military Benevolent Fund, the Home for Soldiers' Daughters (Hampstead), the Royal Asylum of St. Ann's Society, and the United Kingdom Beneficent Association; and £300 to the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Loose (Maidstone, Kent), to be invested, and the annual income thereof distributed to the poor at Christmas. The residue of her property she leaves to her husband.

The will (dated Feb. 25, 1887) of Mrs. Caroline Allfrey, late of Wokefield Park, Berks, who died on April 23 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Goodrich Holmsdale Allfrey, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate exceeding £20,000. The testatrix makes some specific bequests to her children and relatives; and leaves the residue of her property to be divided between her six children.

Photographs in colours have always been desirable; and the new process invented by M. Cellerier, and perfected by Mr. E. W. Parkes, of Salters' Hall-court, Cannon-street, promises to attain great popularity, superseding the unsatisfactory method of laying colour over the photograph. In the Cellerier-Parkes system the colour is first applied, with the finger, in the proper parts, at the back of a transparent pellicle, on which the photographic positive is afterwards produced, so that the colouring is seen through the photograph. There is no colouring on the front surface; and such a picture should be at least as durable as any painting in water colours. It is worth while to inspect a collection of finished works of this kind now on view at the Gallery, 58, Pall-mall, opposite Marlborough House. The price of these coloured portraits does not exceed the ordinary rates of good photographers.

WAITING FOR THE BOATS.

The wives and daughters of fishermen on the French coast of the Channel are accustomed to meet the boats at landing with the produce of the nightly labours at sea, and to receive in their baskets the fish which they will carry about for sale. This accounts for the waiting attitude of the healthy-looking young woman, in Mr. Lionel Smythe's drawing, seated bare-foot amidst the rushes on a hillock of sand, at an early hour of the morning. Her temper is patient, calm, and dutiful, and she has no present cause of alarm or trouble. The sea, viewed beyond the wide level of wet sand, in which the retreating tide has left shallow pools and creeks of salt water, seems perfectly tranquil; the far-off sails are distinct on the line of a clear horizon. She will have to walk over the sand half a mile when she spies her husband's boat approaching the shore, and he will have already seen her arising and coming to meet him. It is a pleasing incident of that honest and industrious life.

Visitors to the Paris Salon, natives as well as foreigners, have for years been perplexed by the system, or rather by the want of system, displayed in the hanging of the pictures. The arrangement is neither alphabetical, numerical, nor logical; and it is often an insoluble problem to discover where to find the second work of an artist whose picture has arrested attention. A little key entitled "Guide du Salon," published by the editor of the *Moniteur des Arts*, comes as a welcome and absolutely indispensable addition to the official catalogue. The method employed is as difficult of explanation as a fable of Pythagoras, but practical experience has shown to us that in a moment can be discovered the room (and there are thirty-three in the exhibition) in which each picture is located. If the commission of the Salon were anxious to earn the gratitude of all who visit the annual exhibition in the Champs Elysées, they would incorporate this guide with the official catalogue.

Sir Charles Clifford, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives in the New Zealand Parliament, took the chair, last week, at the Addison-road Hall, West Kensington, where a lecture on Taranaki was delivered, with the exhibition by limelight of some fifty photographic views, by Mr. W. Courtney, emigration-agent, who has lived thirty-five years in New Zealand. Taranaki, with its sea-port and capital, New Plymouth, at the foot of Mount Egmont, on the western coast of the North Island, is endowed with natural attractions, in its situation, climate, soil, and scenery, not surpassed by any district in the British Colonies; its climate, especially, is the most agreeable and salubrious to English people, and nowhere can the settler make himself a pleasanter home. Mr. Courtney stated that the colony, in general, is now rising again from the recent depression in trade which it has shared with almost every other country; and he has letters from those who went out through his agency last year, and from their relatives here, testifying to the advantages that Taranaki affords to persons of small means, and to those in delicate health. He invited anyone who wanted further information to call at his office, 16, Bishopsgate-street Within.

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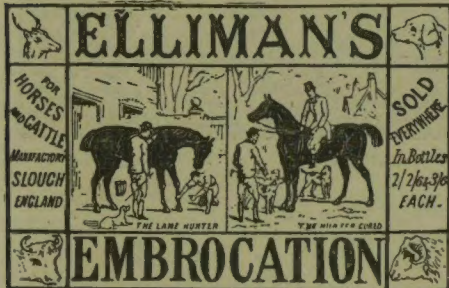
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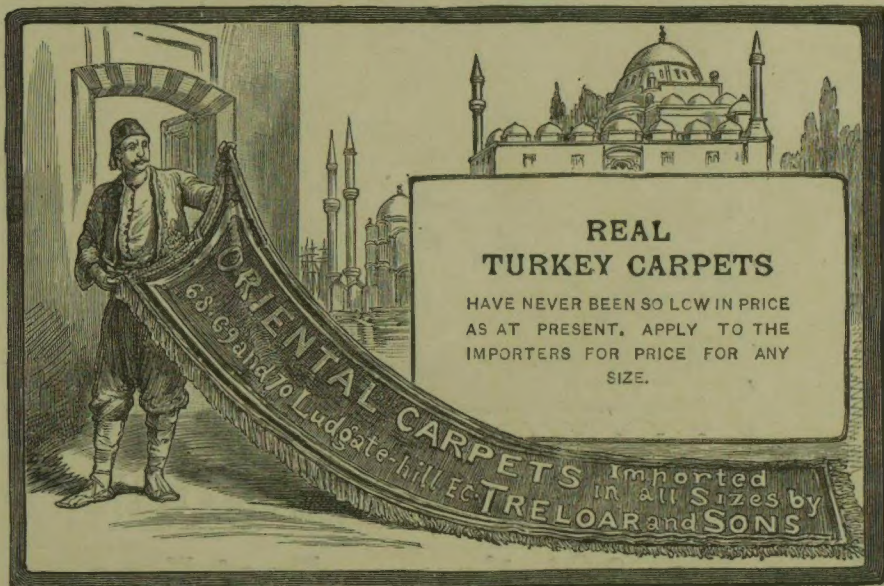
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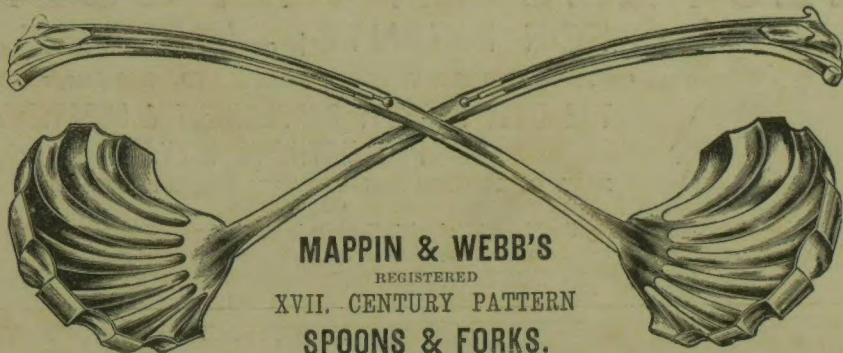
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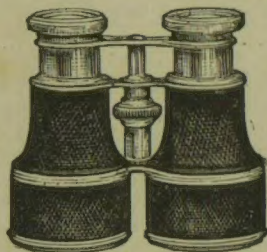
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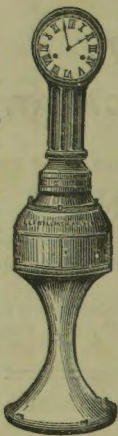
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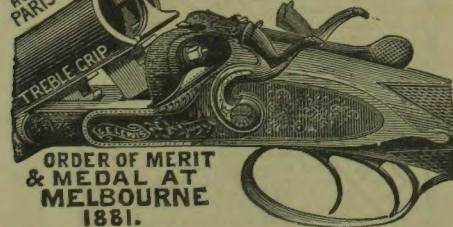
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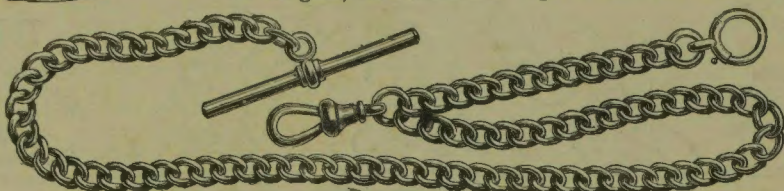
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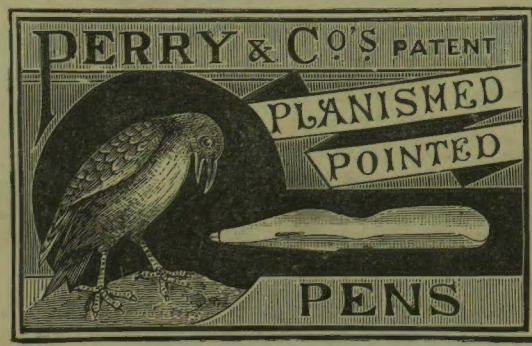
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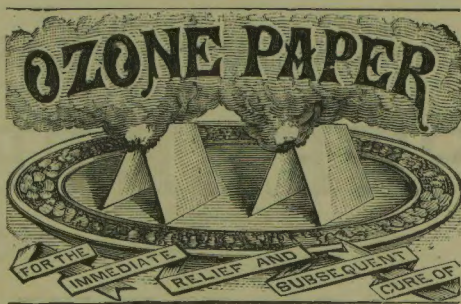
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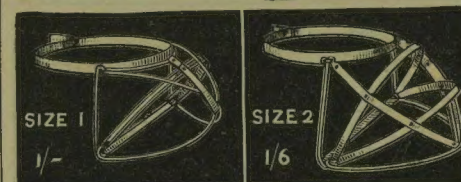


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